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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Leslie Cohan to Nathan Hurst; re: White House Event in December [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (1 page)	11/29/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
White House Task Force on Climate Change
Roger Ballentine; Paul Bledose; Julie Anderson
OA/Box Number: 41301

FOLDER TITLE:

Greening of the White House Report

2017-1094-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

MEMO



TO: Joyce Krieger, Paul Bledsoe – WHCCTF

FROM: Henry Bledsoe – WHCCTF 4416

DATE: November 14, 2009

SUBJECT: Philips Lighting's involvement in Greening Report Press Conference

CC: Steve Goldmacher, Karen Sullivan

Following is the brief overview of Philips Lighting Company's anticipated role in this Thursday's White House Climate Change Task Force press conference. We've also listed a few questions – we understand, of course, that many of the answers will become clear as the week progresses (and we're patient, don't worry). Please feel free to call me with any questions.

Speaker: L.W. (Larry) Wilton

Title: President and CEO, Philips Lighting Company North America

Announcement: Household compact fluorescent light bulb (CFL) available exclusively, and for the first time ever, at The Home Depot for less than \$10.

Details:

- * CFLs developed in 1970s by Philips – great technological advancement but very expensive and consumer feedback is the bulbs "look funny" and won't fit in every lamp/socket in my house
- * Consumers want energy-efficient light bulbs, but not willing to invest the money up front
- * The Philips Household now looks like a standard incandescent, will fit into any traditional lamp/socket, is guaranteed to last five years and uses 75 percent less energy than standard incandescent light bulbs
- * The Philips Household now costs less than \$10 (exclusively at The Home Depot), making it the best option for consumers looking for energy-efficient and long-lasting light bulbs

Other Attendees: Steve Goldmacher – Director of Public Affairs, Philips Lighting

Questions

- Will you be displaying materials or products on a table at the press conference? If yes, can we ship some Household bulbs directly to the press conference?
- I've attached the Household press release to this e-mail – should we send copies on letterhead or will you just include product information in your overall press release?
- Is there any information we can supply to *USA Today* to help with the placement of that story?
- We'd like to invite some of our key environmental and lighting media to the press conference, will that be possible? If yes, when can we expect a media alert?

-more-

L.W. (Larry) Wilton – Corporate Profile

L.W. (Larry) Wilton is President and Chief Executive Officer of Philips Lighting Company North America, responsible for lighting operations in the United States, Mexico and Canada. Wilton oversees the manufacturing, distribution, sales and marketing of more than 3,000 lighting products at the company headquarters in Somerset, New Jersey.

Prior to his appointment as president in February of 1996, Wilton was the Executive Vice President of Sales, Marketing and Distribution for Philips Lighting. He directed sales and marketing efforts for all business channels, including industrial/commercial, consumer, automotive and original equipment manufacturer (OEM). In addition, he was responsible for Canadian lighting operations, logistics support, warehousing and physical distribution.

Wilton's senior management experience spans three continents. Before joining Philips Lighting, Wilton served as Managing Director of Philips Domestic Appliance Products in the United Kingdom. Prior to that, he was Group General Manager for Philips Consumer and Industrial Products in Australia.

Philips Lighting Company North America – Company Background

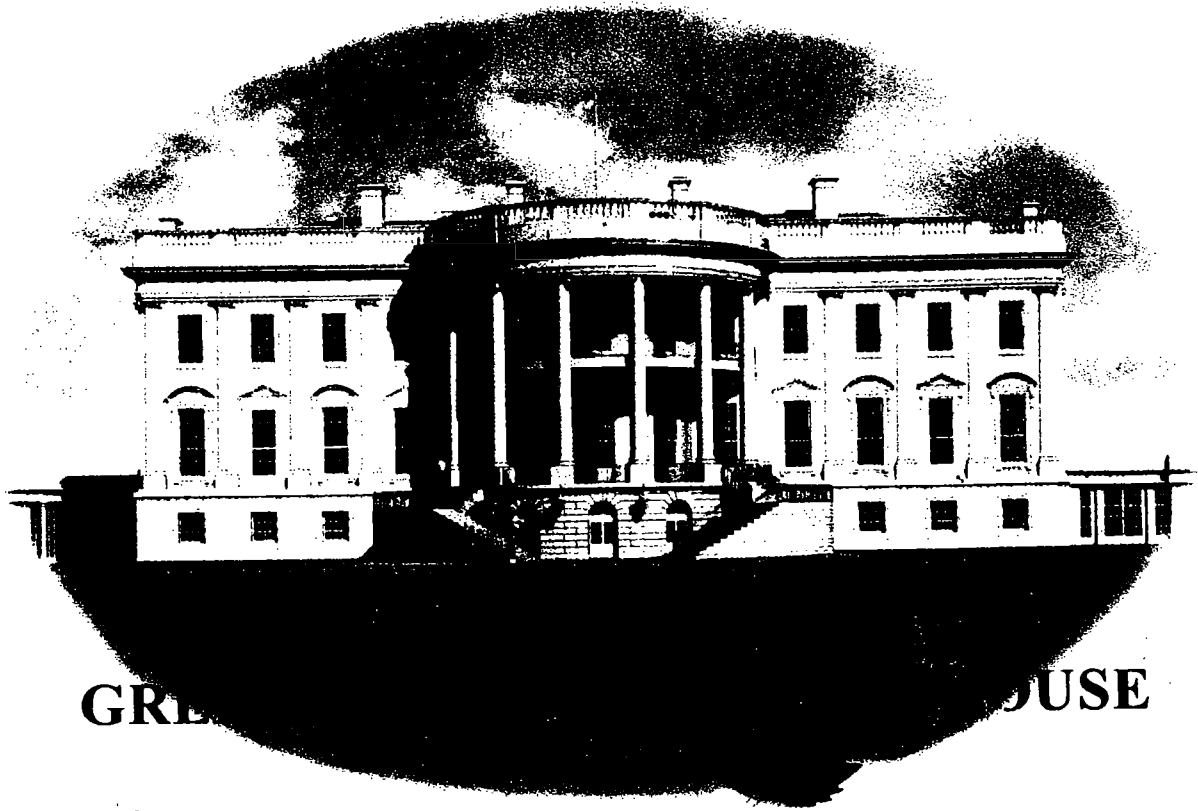
Headquartered in Somerset, New Jersey, Philips Lighting markets more than 3,000 lighting products to the retail, industrial/commercial, consumer and original equipment manufacturer (OEM) markets. Philips Lighting innovations have included ALTO[®] low-mercury lamp technology, the compact fluorescent lamp, QL Induction Lighting and the halogen automotive headlamp. Philips Halogená™ Brilliant Crystal bulb is "The Official Light Bulb of the Times Square New Year's Eve Ball." As part of the largest lighting company in the world, Philips Lighting employs almost 10,000 people in manufacturing, sales and distribution facilities throughout North America. The Philips Consumer Information Network number is: 1-800-555-0050.

Philips Lighting Company Worldwide can be accessed at <http://www.lighting.philips.com>.
Philips Lighting North America can be accessed at <http://www.lighting.philips.com/nam>.

Royal Philips Electronics – Parent Company Background

Royal Philips Electronics of the Netherlands is one of the world's biggest electronics companies and Europe's largest, with sales of US\$ 33.9 billion in 1998. It is a global leader in color television sets, lighting, electric shavers, color picture tubes for televisions and monitors, and one-chip TV products. Its 227,600 employees in more than 60 countries are active in the areas of lighting, consumer electronics, domestic appliances, components, semiconductors, medical systems, business electronics, and IT services (Origin). Philips is quoted on the NYSE, London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and other stock exchanges. News from Philips is located at www.news.philips.com

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Six Year Report

November 1999

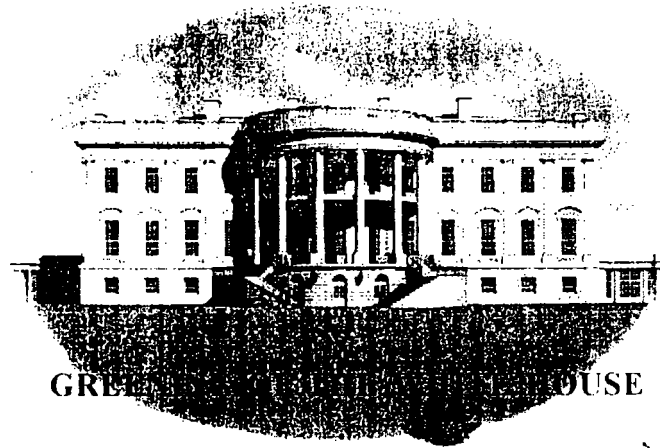
How to Order

To order a free copy of this report, call the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Clearinghouse at 1-800-373-3732 or visit the Federal Energy Management Program home page at www.eren.doe.gov/femp and go to "Order Materials."



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We're going to identify what it takes to make the White House a model for efficiency and waste reduction, and then we're going to get the job done. I want to make the White House a model for other Federal agencies, for State and local governments, for business, and for families in their homes. Before I ask you to do the best you can in your house, I ought to make sure I'm doing the best I can in my house.

President Clinton
April 21, 1993

Acknowledgments

This report is the result of a one-year effort that brought together more than two dozen people from both within and outside the Federal Government. The report builds on a process begun in 1993 designed to tap the best thinking on energy conservation and waste reduction and apply that knowledge to the White House complex.

The authors wish to recognize the critical support provided by George Frampton, Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality; Roger Ballentine, Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives; and Beth Shearer in her positions at both the General Services Administration and the Department of Energy. Mention must also be made of the contributions of Mark Lindsay, Assistant to the President for Management and Administration; Mike Lyle, Director, Office of Administration (Executive Office of the President) and Donald Plummer, Buildings Manager, General Services Administration.

Special thanks go to John Archibald, Anne Sprunt Crawley, Dean McCauley, and Katie McGervey of the Federal Energy Management Program at the Department of Energy, all of whom provided insight and guidance throughout the Greening Initiative. Andy Walker of the Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and NREL intern Lori Mitchell helped coordinate the energy audit of Jackson Place. Also involved with the Jackson Place audit was the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Indoor Air Quality Team, lead by Bob Thompson and including Bryan Ligman, Gene Fisher, Garvin Heath, Greg Brunner, Susan Womble, and Ralph Wright.

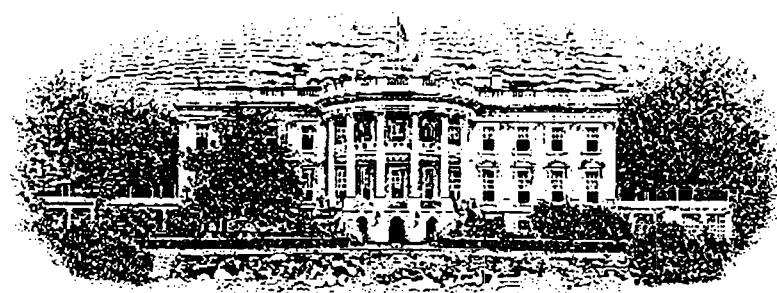
Dana Arnold of the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive provided support on waste reduction and recycling issues.

Shelley Fidler of the White House Climate Change Task Force and David Rejeski, EPA agency representative to the Council on Environmental Quality, provided overall project management.

Bill Browning of the Rocky Mountain Institute helped pull together the environmental history of the White House complex. Paul Jutton of the Office of Administration (Executive Office of the President) provided graphics for the report, and Chris Tremper of McNeil Technologies, Inc., oversaw the report's final production.

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The Greening of the White House . . .

An Introduction

The White House, which recently celebrated its 200th birthday, has a long tradition of demonstrating technological innovation. In keeping with that tradition, President Clinton announced the Greening of the White House Initiative on Earth Day 1993. The initiative improves the energy and environmental performance of the White House complex by identifying opportunities to reduce waste, lower energy use, and make an appropriate use of renewable resources, all while improving indoor air quality and building comfort.

This report on President Clinton's legacy of greening at the White House summarizes progress made to date and gives an overview of new opportunities identified during the past year. It also includes an environmental history of the White House and a short tour of the buildings that make up the White House complex. Over the past five years, this initiative has involved hundreds of dedicated people from both within and outside government. A description of how they worked together to develop and implement the Greening Plan is also included in this report.

Many of the steps identified during the first two years of the Greening Initiative were implemented. The Second Annual Report, issued in March 1996, estimated savings of more than \$150,000 per year in energy and water costs, landscaping expenses, and expenditures associated with solid waste. White House Greening measures completed since 1996 are saving an additional \$150,000 each year, for a total of approximately \$300,000 annually. These new projects, together with the original measures, are also avoiding atmospheric emissions of at least 845 metric tons of carbon every year.

The Greening Plan can decrease White House energy and water consumption by 50 percent or more. It also supports President Clinton's leadership role in protecting the environment. The Greening of the White House project creates an environmentally sustainable White House and a world-class environmental showcase.

The White House has been described as the house of the people. In that sense, this work is not just about the White House, it is about your house. Many of the steps identified and implemented in this report make good economic and environmental sense for many Americans. Hopefully this report will provide you with the ideas and inspiration to make your home, office, or business more energy efficient, environmentally sound, and comfortable.

White House Greening measures completed since 1993 have saved almost \$1.4 million to date and are now avoiding at least 845 metric tons of carbon every year.



The Greening Plan can cut White House resource consumption by 50 percent or more.

What are the White House "Greening Measures"?

These short descriptions identify what steps the Greening Team have taken in the past and are currently considering to reduce energy and waste in the White House complex. In the coming pages, a "tour" is given of each building in the complex, including a short history and more details on the following measures.

These symbols
will help you quickly
identify what measures
were implemented.



Building Envelope: A significant amount of energy is lost through the roof, windows, and walls of buildings, so those areas were analyzed for options to increase efficiency.



Lighting: Energy-saving light bulbs were installed wherever possible, and steps were taken to ensure lights are turned off in rooms that are not in use. Maximizing the use of natural light was a priority, because it's free and more visually pleasing.



Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC): Measures were sought to reduce the amount of energy used to heat and cool the buildings while simultaneously increasing occupant comfort. Improving indoor air quality and reducing the use of paint with volatile organic compounds are also major goals.



Plug Loads: Energy-saving office equipment was installed, and refrigerators and coolers were replaced with more energy-efficient models.



Waste: After analyzing the waste being generated, a comprehensive recycling program began for aluminum, glass, paper, newsprint, furniture, batteries, fluorescent lamps, paint solvents, and laser printer cartridges. Organic yard waste is recycled at an off-site composting facility.



Vehicles: Many leased vehicles accept cleaner-burning alternative fuels, and the White House is participating in a pilot program to test electric vehicles. Also, many employees use public transportation to decrease the use of automobiles.



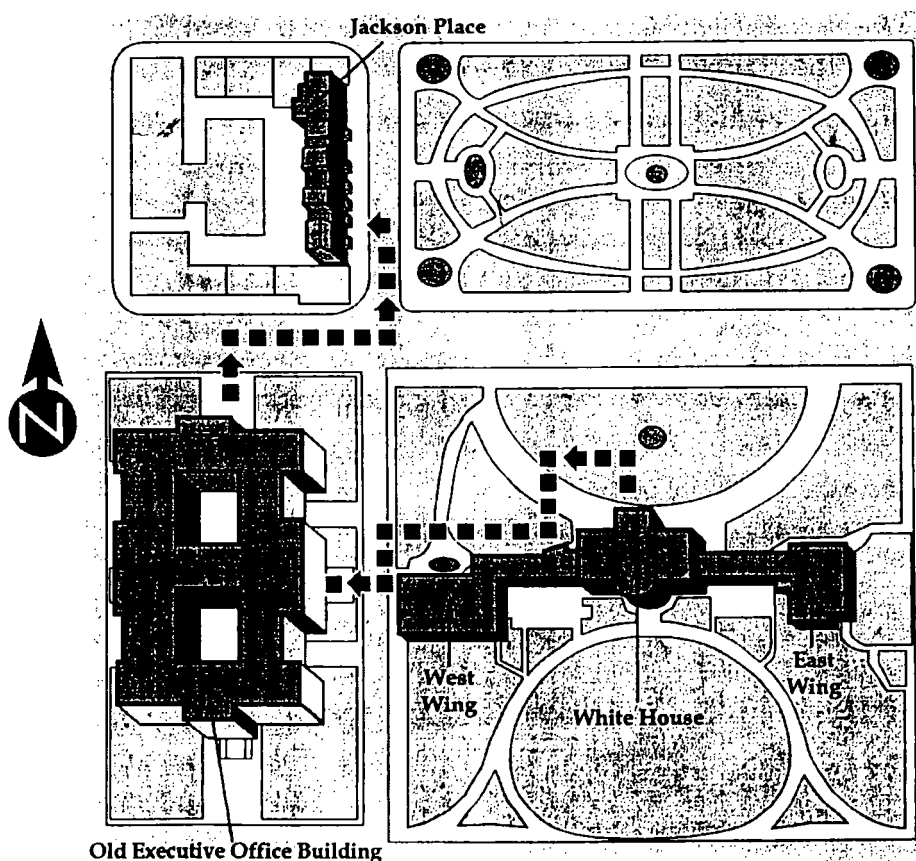
Landscaping: Methods to reduce unnecessary water and pesticide use and increase organic fertilizers on the grounds of the complex were analyzed.

Take the Greening of the White House Tour

You are invited to take a tour of the White House complex to learn more about the historic buildings and take a closer look at the energy and waste reduction measures that make up the Greening of the White House Initiative.

As you visit the various buildings, the Greening measures will be discussed in greater detail and you will learn what has been accomplished and what is planned for the future. Keep in mind that much of what was done used existing technologies that are now applicable to a wide range of buildings, including your own home or office.

The tour begins in the White House, proceeds to the Old Executive Office Building, and then to the townhouses on Jackson Place.



The multibuilding
White House complex
encompasses about
800,000 square feet
of space.

The White House

Martin Van Buren, the first President born in the United States, installed the first central heating system in the White House.

Besides being a home to the President and his family, the White House includes office space, a museum, ceremonial spaces used for visits and special events with dignitaries, a restaurant, and an 18-acre botanical garden. The White House is composed of three main sections: the Executive Residence, the East Wing, and the West Wing. The First Family lives on the second and third floors of the Executive Residence, which also contains space for guests. The ground floor is open to the public and is visited by more than a million people annually. From the central heating system in the mid 1800s to the plumbing, gas lighting, elevators, air conditioning, solar panels, and the first generation compact fluorescent lamps added during the Bush Administration, the White House frequently has been a showcase for innovations.

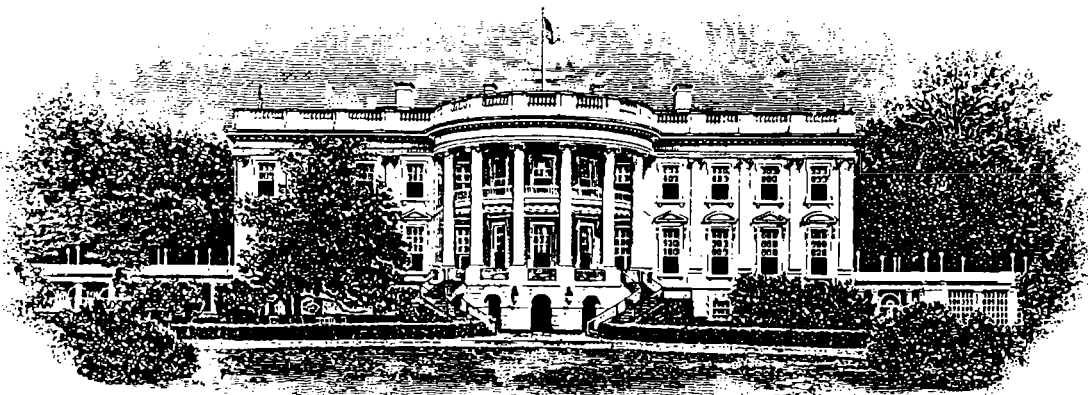
James Hoban, an Irishman, designed and began building the Executive Residence in 1792. George Washington laid the cornerstone of the building, but John Adams was the first President to occupy the building, in 1800. The White House is oriented on an east-west axis, allowing for maximum use of the sun for lighting and heating. The building was lit by sunlight during the day, with candles and lard-oil lamps used at night. Gas lighting was added in 1848, and wiring for electrical lighting soon followed after Thomas Edison perfected the light bulb. Today sunlight still provides light for most of the day.

"Hell itself couldn't heat that corner."

— President Andrew Jackson, on the problematic heating of the White House.

Despite the ample sunlight and numerous fireplaces, heating remained a problem for a long time. A coal-fired furnace to heat the dining room was installed for President Adams, but when the White House was destroyed by the British in the War of 1812, the furnace was not replaced. Later, frustrated by the inadequate heating, President Andrew Jackson remarked, "Hell itself couldn't heat that corner." President Martin Van Buren had the first central heating system installed. The air, heated by burning coal, rose through flues and chambers into many of the rooms. The White House was one of the first houses in the country

to have running water when plumbing was installed in the 1830s. In 1853, during Franklin Pierce's presidency, the heating system was changed to circulate heated water in pipes. This improved indoor air quality and burned less coal. Eventually the system was switched to



steam. In the 1970s, during the Carter Administration, solar panels were installed to heat the water for the Navy Mess, but the panels didn't function as well as hoped, so President Reagan had them removed.

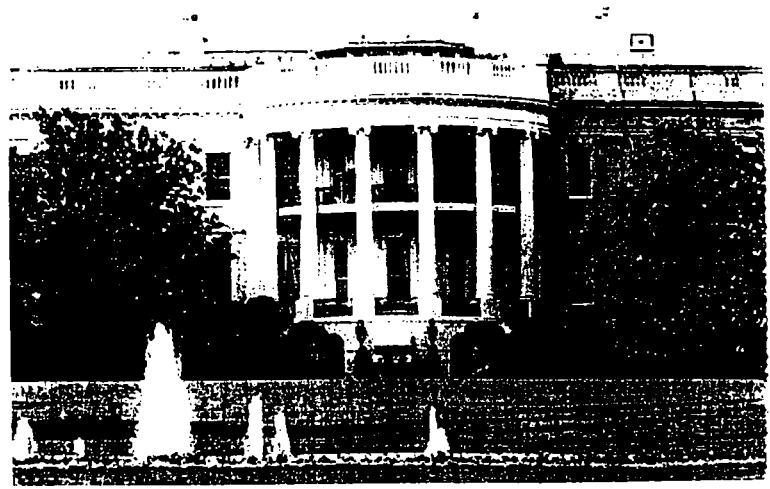
In the summer, the building's position on the edge of a hill, combined with large windows and high ceilings, maximized the cooling power of breezes. The first attempt at central air conditioning was in 1909 with a system in which fans blew air across ice bins placed in the attic. This system did not work, but during the Truman presidency an air conditioning system was installed that is still in use, with new controls and chillers recently added.

The President and his closest staff work in the West Wing, which contains the Oval Office, meeting spaces, White House media office, and the Navy Dining Mess. The oldest portion of the West Wing was built originally as a stable during the presidency of Thomas Jefferson. At the beginning of the 20th century, the extensive conservatories on the site were demolished to make way for office space. The West Wing was expanded again in the 1930s.

The East Wing was intended to be a museum, but when construction began in 1941, the outbreak of World War II forced most of the space to be used for other purposes. Today, the East Wing contains mostly office space, including the First Lady's, and a theater. Tour visitors enter the White House through the East Wing and walk down a corridor looking out into the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden before entering the ground floor of the Executive Residence.

The landscaping and use of the White House grounds have changed often over the last two centuries. Past activities included livestock grazing and military drills. Some former Presidents planted trees from their home States on the grounds, many of which did not survive in Washington's climate. The National Park Service and the General Services Administration, which are responsible for maintaining the grounds and buildings, now plant only species that are native to Washington and give preference to organic practices whenever possible.

The current size and configuration of the grounds were arrived at around the beginning of this century. Today's many uses include treaty events, celebrations, and the traditional Easter Egg Roll. Television crews use a space just to the north of the West Wing to film segments of their White House news stories. So many events occur on the South Lawn that the sod in this area must be replaced several times a year. In addition to the well-known Rose and Jacqueline Kennedy Gardens, the grounds include a tennis court, a swimming pool, a running track made from recycled rubber, and the Grandchildren's Garden.



7,000 hard-boiled eggs
were used in the 1999
Easter Egg Roll.

White House Greening Activities

Completed



- The roof of the White House was replaced to improve the thermal integrity of the building shell.



- Incandescent table lamp bulbs in the White House were replaced with compact fluorescent bulbs where possible, saving 1,600 kilowatt-hours per year. Only 5 percent of the bulbs weren't replaced due to the historic character of the fixtures and security concerns.
- Exterior flood lighting was replaced with energy-efficient halogen lighting in 1994. The halogen spotlights are controlled by timers that turn off the lights after 11 p.m., reducing energy use for exterior lighting by 60 percent.
- Halogen lights were installed in the coolers for the flower shop and kitchen in 1998.
- In 1995 (East Wing) and 1997 (West Wing), T-12 fluorescent tube lamps were replaced with more efficient T-8 fixtures and electronic ballasts.



- In 1994, a chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) management system was put in place.
- A preventive maintenance program for kitchen freezer CFC leaks was instituted in 1994.
- Chiller CFC recycling/recovery/reclamation machines meet all applicable regulations. All CFC technicians were certified by the Environmental Protection Agency.



Using compact fluorescent bulbs instead of incandescent light bulbs saves \$22,000 each year throughout the White House complex.

- Installation of a new HVAC system in the Executive Residence was completed in January 1999. The chillers were replaced with high-efficiency units that don't use CFCs. This project is expected to save 400,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, 24,000 gallons of water, and \$32,000 per year.
- New insulation is being installed on all pipes as part of a larger asbestos abatement program begun in 1998.
- Ninety percent of the steam traps have been replaced to prevent steam loss.
- A no-smoking policy continues throughout the White House, improving indoor air quality.
- A new Park Service paint shop was completed in 1995 to improve indoor air quality, and a more efficient paint sprayer was installed in January 1999.

Improvements to the HVAC system save more than \$30,000 per year.



- The old coolers and refrigerators in the kitchen and flower shop of the Executive Residence have been replaced with more efficient units.
- The first high-efficiency (Golden Carrot) refrigerator was installed in 1994. At that time, the model exceeded industry standards for energy efficiency by 30 percent.
- Since September 1995, 99 percent of the computers, printers, copiers, and fax machines purchased have been efficient ENERGY STAR® models. These units consume 50 to 60 percent less energy than comparable models.
- Staff are required to turn computers off after work to save energy and promote security.

ENERGY STAR® office equipment has cut energy consumption for those devices by 50 to 60 percent.



- Due to security requirements, most documents are shredded into fibers too short for traditional recycling. Since July 1998, this material has been sent to an off-site composting facility where it is mixed with yard trimmings to make a compost product called LEAFGRO. LEAFGRO, in turn, is used as compost on White House grounds. LEAFGRO is also available for purchase commercially.



Recycling

- An ongoing project began in 1993 to educate staff and set internal policy to reduce paper consumption, limit the use of disposables, conserve office supplies, and eliminate unnecessary items.
- The staff purchases recycled paper including copier paper containing 30 percent of post-consumer products and stationery with 20 percent of such products. The library staff sends newspapers to a recycling facility once the microfilm version arrives. Monthly accounting reports are copied on both sides and personnel, procurement, and travel forms are being automated.
- Used furniture is refurbished to avoid cutting new wood and manufacturing other materials to make new furniture.
- Inks that contain biodegradable vegetable ingredients are used for printing, decreasing the environmental impact related to the disposal of printed items.



- The White House has a contract with DaimlerChrysler to supply 75 percent of its fleet with alternative-fuel vehicles. Currently, these are flexible-fuel ethanol vehicles.
- In August 1998, the White House participated in a pilot program sponsored by the Potomac Electric Power Company and the Department of Energy to test Ford's electric 1998 Ranger pickup truck.
- Metrochek, a transit subsidy program, encourages eligible employees to use public transportation and reduce the environmental impact associated with the use of automobiles. Recently, the pool of eligible employees was significantly expanded to enhance the environmental benefits of the Metrochek program.
- A shuttle service is provided for official travel to Capitol Hill, thereby minimizing the need for extra trips by automobile.



- Pesticide use has been reduced 80 percent by eliminating blanket sprays and improving pest management.
- In 1994, sprinkler heads were adjusted and/or replaced and watering was switched to the early morning, saving 15,000 gallons in one year.
- Since 1995, native plants have been planted in place of nonnative species.
- Trimmings and yard waste from the 18 acres of grounds are composted off-site and returned for use as soil amendments.

Adjusting and replacing
sprinkler heads saved
15,000 gallons of water
in one year.



Composting

Recommended/Planned



- The Solarium and Greenhouse are being redesigned to include energy-efficient glazings.
- Replace the existing electric swimming pool heaters with a solar water heater or natural gas-fired heater, saving about \$1,120 per year, and implement conservation measures such as covering the pool when it's not in use.



- The Park Service is awaiting funding to rehabilitate the visitors entrance building near the East Wing. Recommendations to upgrade the fluorescent lighting from T-12 bulbs to T-8 bulbs and electronic ballasts will be incorporated into the project.
- Install photovoltaic-powered lighting for the Pennsylvania Avenue Park, and incorporate PV arrays into visitor kiosks to showcase the technology. Photovoltaics could provide enough energy to power the 40-watt bulbs in each kiosk.

A solar water heater for the
swimming pool could save
more than \$1,000
per year.

- Automatic controls will be used to reduce the energy use of lighting and take advantage of natural daylight in the East Wing visitors entrance building.
- Replace incandescent light bulbs in the paint shop with triple-phosphor fluorescent lamps for improved color rendition.



- An ozone-friendly non-chlorofluorocarbon ("non-CFC") air-conditioning system for the East and West Wings of the White House is scheduled for completion during FY 2000.



- Work with the EPA to establish a collection system to recycle nickel-cadmium batteries.

The Old Executive Office Building

Located next to the White House, the Old Executive Office Building (OEOB) occupies a unique place in Washington's architectural history. The building's flamboyant French Second Empire design stood in stark contrast to its Greek Revival neighbors. When completed after 17 years of construction in 1888, the OEOB was the largest office building in Washington with 4½-foot-thick granite walls, 16-foot ceilings, 2 miles of black and white marble tile corridors, and more than 550 offices in 600,000 square feet of space. The building has two large internal courtyards and was originally designed to use daylight and natural ventilation. In 1969, the OEOB was designated a National Historical Landmark, and in 1972 it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The building was designed soon after the discovery of carbon dioxide, leading to the development of an intricate ventilation system. Air channels were built throughout the walls, allowing fresh air to enter rooms through slots under the windows. At each corner, stained glass domes top open stairwells. Hot air would rise into the domes and exhaust through vents into glazed skylit spaces, creating negative pressure that pulled air through the rest of the building.



The ventilation system was gradually disabled over the years. Today's cooling system consists of 782 window air conditioners, 100 package units, and three chillers. An exterior renovation begun during the Reagan Administration restored the skylights to their original function.

Originally designed to house the State, Navy, and War Departments, it today contains the Vice President's ceremonial office and more than 25 agencies within the Executive Office of the President. The building also contains the historic Indian Treaty Room, two libraries, a small gymnasium, a two-lane bowling alley, a paint shop, and a furniture repair shop.

The Old Executive Office Building is the largest granite building in the world.

President Taft allowed the family cow, Pauline, to graze on the south lawn of the OEOB.

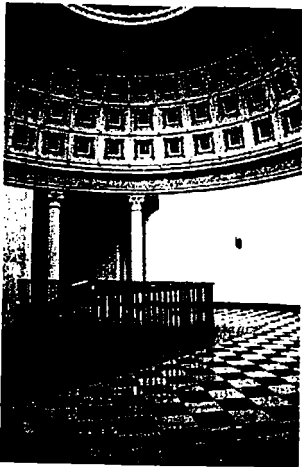
Old Executive Office Building

Greening Activities

Completed



The building's first light bulb was installed in 1893.



OEOP skylit stairwell

The lighting upgrades in the OEOP have reduced the building's total energy load by more than 12 percent.

- Ninety-eight percent of the windows were replaced with energy-efficient double-paned units. The remaining 2 percent are not double-paned because of historic considerations.



- The 1,600 incandescent light bulbs in corridor fixtures were replaced with energy-efficient compact fluorescents, saving more than \$20,000 each year and avoiding 100 metric tons of greenhouse gases.
- More than 90 percent of all overhead lighting has been upgraded with energy-efficient T-8 fluorescent tubes and electronic ballasts. Security concerns have prevented replacing the remaining 10 percent. This project cut lighting energy use by almost 70 percent and paid for itself in three years by saving nearly \$100,000 annually.
- Motion detectors were installed in the bathrooms, copy rooms, and conference rooms to shut off lights automatically when rooms are unoccupied, saving about \$6,000 per year.
- In 1994, the mercury vapor lighting in the Indian Treaty Room was replaced with more efficient metal halide lights, which provide 35 percent more light and dramatically improve color rendition in this historic meeting place.
- Most table lamp bulbs were replaced with compact fluorescent bulbs. Only 2 percent were not replaced, due to security reasons.
- In 1995, the historic skylights were rehabilitated, which increased daylighting and restored the original historical appearance.
- Outdoor lighting was programmed in 1998 to turn off after 11 p.m., reducing energy consumption by 60 percent.

- Converting to light-emitting diode (LED) exit signs reduced annual electricity use by 280 kilowatt-hours per sign. This is a savings of approximately \$25 in energy costs for each sign. Maintenance is also decreased dramatically.



- Eighty-five percent of the window air conditioning units have been replaced with more efficient models meeting the Department of Energy's and EPA's ENERGY STAR® requirements. This ongoing retrofit is saving more than \$4,500 in electricity costs per year.
- Timers have been installed on a large number of window air conditioner units to turn them off between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.
- New R-19 fiberglass insulation was installed on steam pipes as part of an asbestos abatement program.
- A preventive maintenance program for ozone-depleting CFCs from kitchen freezer leaks was instituted in 1994.
- Chiller CFC recycling/recovery/reclamation machines met regulations in 1994. All CFC technicians were EPA-certified by 1994.
- In 1994, the chiller system was modified to recirculate cooling water instead of wasting it.
- The no-smoking policy within the White House complex continues, improving indoor air quality.
- Begun in 1995, 60 percent of the rooms have been painted with paint low in volatile organic compounds. The remaining rooms are painted with oil-based paints due to historic considerations.



- Since 1995, 99 percent of the computers, printers, copiers, and fax machines purchased have been efficient ENERGY STAR® models. These units consume 50 to 60 percent less energy.
- Staff are required to turn computers off after work to save energy and promote security.



Metal halide lighting improved lighting levels in the Indian Treaty Room by 35 percent with no additional energy use.

New air conditioners save more than \$4,500 in electricity costs per year.



- An ongoing project began in 1993 to educate staff and set internal policy to reduce paper consumption, limit the use of disposable products, conserve office supplies, and eliminate unnecessary items.
- The staff purchases recycled paper including copier paper containing 30 percent of post-consumer products and stationery with 20 percent of such products. The library staff sends newspapers to a recycling facility once the microfilm version arrives. Monthly accounting reports are copied on both sides and personnel, procurement, and travel forms are being automated.
- Used furniture is refurbished to avoid cutting new wood and manufacturing other materials to make new furniture.
- Inks that contain biodegradable vegetable ingredients are used for printing, decreasing the environmental impact related to the disposal of printed items.
- In 1994, an agreement was completed to ensure that all hazardous waste is handled in accordance with internal procedures that comply with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations.
- All hazardous waste was consolidated in an OEOB storage cabinet in 1993.
- Hazardous waste is inspected weekly, and has undergone a chemical inventory. Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) records were consolidated in 1993.
- Since 1994, staff working near PCB-contaminated transformers wear protective clothing, and transformers are periodically drained and filled with non-PCB fluid.



Pesticides have been reduced by
80 percent.

- The GSA reduced fertilizer consumption by one-third by using mulching mowers and increasing the use of compost.
- Pesticide use has been reduced 80 percent by eliminating blanket sprays and improving pest management.

- Seasonal flowerbeds, which have high maintenance costs, were replaced in 1998 with perennials and shrubs.
- Water conservation devices were installed in restrooms, kitchens, and other areas in 1994. Combined with adjusting and replacing sprinkler heads and watering the landscape in the morning, 15,000 fewer gallons of water were used in 1995.



- Metrochek, a transit subsidy program, encourages eligible employees to use public transportation and reduce the environmental impact associated with the use of automobiles. Recently, the pool of eligible employees was significantly expanded to enhance the environmental benefits of the Metrochek program.
- A shuttle service is provided for official travel to Capitol Hill thereby minimizing the need for extra trips by automobile.

Recommended/Planned



- Certify the OEOP as an EPA/DOE ENERGY STAR® building, signifying excellence in energy performance. This benchmark recognizes the top 25 percent energy-efficient commercial office buildings.



- More efficient chillers are being designed, and are to be installed during summer 2000.
- Install more window air conditioning unit timers as budget allows.

- Upgrade the document shredder to improve air quality. The current shredder creates a large amount of dust when operating.
- A long-term project, currently in its planning stages, is the elimination of single window air conditioning in favor of a non-CFC central air conditioning system.



- Install the first ENERGY STAR® labeled vending machine in the OEOB's snack bar as soon as it becomes available. The ENERGY STAR® vending machine program is still in development; labeled products will likely be available in 2001. DOE and EPA will work with GSA's concession's office to install the appropriate ENERGY STAR® labeled equipment.
- The renovation of the electrical distribution system is scheduled for FY 2002 and FY 2003. This includes the replacement of transformers, antiquated wiring systems, and electrical distribution equipment.



Recycling

- Improve the labeling system of the building's recycling containers.
- Work with the EPA to establish a collection system to recycle nickel-cadmium batteries.
- Initiate a pilot project to test bio-based products (tableware, plates, and garbage bags) in the cafeteria.

Jackson Place

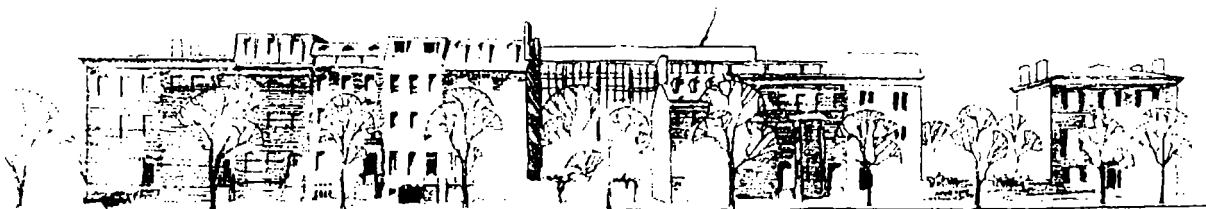
The Jackson Place townhouses are located along the west side of Lafayette Park north of the White House. The tract of land was originally known as "Jamaica," and records show John Pierce first owned it in 1685. The Federal Government purchased the land in 1792 as part of the new District of Columbia.

By 1803, the land had been designated as a public area, known first as President's Square or the Common and, after 1825, as Lafayette Square. Gravel carriageways were laid out along the west and east sides of the square, and by 1824 an old ferry road along the north side of the square had become H Street. Both Charles Bulfinch, a famous architect of government buildings who also finished the Capitol Building, and Andrew Jackson drew plans for improving the grounds in Lafayette Square. In 1858, the carriageways were officially named Jackson Place and Madison Place. During the 19th century, the land gradually turned from a neglected common to an attractive urban park. The neighborhood remained essentially residential from the 1820s until the early 20th century, when several row houses were adapted to small offices and others were replaced with larger structures for offices.

During the Eisenhower Administration, plans to demolish the existing structures and construct new Federal office buildings on the square ignited community opposition.

For the past 30 years, the townhouses on Jackson Place have provided space for White House offices and special projects related to the Executive Office of the President. Presently, Jackson Place is home to the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the White House Climate Change Task Force, the Millennium Program, the Office of National AIDS Policy, the White House Historical Society, and a conference center. In 1998, the buildings were added to the Greening of the White House Initiative and underwent extensive audits to identify opportunities to reduce energy use and waste, as well as improve indoor air quality.

First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy helped save Jackson Place from being demolished, which was a milestone in changing Federal policy toward the buildings' preservation.



*1960 sketch by
Grosvenor Chapman
of Jackson Place.*

Jackson Place

Greening Activities

A Department of Energy audit revealed the potential to save \$135,000 per year.



*Jackson Place, ca. 1920.
By Theodor Horydczak.*

Although the Jackson Place buildings did not join the Greening Initiative until 1998, several projects have taken place since 1993 through general greening policies affecting the entire White House complex. For example, since September 1995, virtually all office equipment purchased meet ENERGY STAR® standards. And in 1993, as part of an ongoing project, the staff was mandated to reduce resource consumption and waste generation. A Department of Energy audit was one of the first steps of the Jackson Place greening process, and the audit discovered potential annual energy savings of \$135,000. The General Services Administration is funding a comprehensive engineering and architectural study of Jackson Place to explore more carefully the options presented in the DOE audit.

An indoor air quality audit performed in 1998 by the Environmental Protection Agency determined the condition of key factors that affect indoor air quality. These factors include measurements of ventilation and radon, and indicators of potential problems from pollutants such as mold and mildew; pest detritus; lead-based paint; and gaseous emissions from building materials, furnishings, and housekeeping supplies. The audit revealed several operation and maintenance actions that could result in a healthier and more productive work environment, as well as reduced energy consumption.

Recommended/Planned



- Replace all windows with double-glazed windows meeting the appearance standards of historical preservation (window retrofits to begin in April 2000).
- Install weather stripping to reduce air infiltration. Reducing heat loss and gain could save \$13,000 per year.



- Finish converting T-12 fluorescent tubes to more efficient T-8 fixtures and electronic ballasts.
- Replace incandescent bulbs in table and desk lamps with compact fluorescent bulbs.
- Install motion sensors in areas with sporadic activity and maintain constant light levels in rooms with dimmable lighting systems. These measures, taking into account the reduced heat gain during winter, would produce net savings of \$3,000 per year.

Ceiling fans could help
save more than
\$2,000 per year.



- Install ceiling fans as a near-term solution to destratify the air in the high-ceiling rooms. Thermostats could then be set lower, saving \$2,300 per year.
- Correct problems with makeup air systems to improve air quality, comfort, and energy efficiency.
- A feasibility study is under way to investigate installing high-pressure HVAC lines, which will resolve heating and cooling issues on upper floors while preserving the historical character of the rooms. Energy savings from this new technology are estimated to be around 30 percent.



- Improve the labeling system of the building's recycling containers.
- Work with the EPA to establish a collection system to recycle nickel-cadmium batteries.

The Bottom Line – Energy Efficiency Measures in Place



Building Envelope

Replace Executive Residence roof with lead-coated copper roof installed over rigid board thermal insulation

4,500 kWh
(15 million Btu)

\$520

1

Replace 98% of windows in OEOB with double-paned units and low-emissivity (low-E) film.

470 million Btu

\$8,000

11



Lighting

Replace incandescent bulbs in table lamps and corridor lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs (White House, OEOB)

350,000 kWh
(1.2 billion Btu)

\$22,815

100

Replace exterior facade lighting with halogen fixtures (White House)

36,000 kWh
(123 million Btu)

\$2,160

10

Retrofit fluorescent fixtures in service areas using T-8 bulbs, electronic ballasts, and controls; halogen lighting in coolers (White House)

111,000 kWh
(379 million Btu)

\$7,759

35

Replace 23 300-watt incandescent bulbs in paint shop with triple-phosphor fluorescent lamps (White House)

14,400 kWh
(49 million Btu)

\$1,000

4

Replace T-12 bulbs with T-8 tubes, electronic ballasts, and reflectors (East and West Wings, OEOB)

1,634,644 kWh
(5,577 million Btu)

\$98,078

515

Retrofit mercury vapor with metal halide lights in Indian Treaty Room (OEOB)

35% more light

\$0

0

Install motion sensors in the restrooms, copy rooms, and conference rooms (OEOB)

100,000 kWh
(341 million Btu)

\$6,054

32



HVAC

Install new HVAC system in the White House using HCF-134 (non-CFC) coolant (Executive Residence)

400,000 kWh
(1.4 billion Btu)

Annual Cost
Savings (\$)

\$32,000

Carbon
Emissions
Avoided
(Tons)

116

Install R-19 insulation on all exposed steam lines and replace steam traps on an ongoing basis (East and West Wing, OEOB)

Steam line improvement measures are ongoing.

Upgrade 208V window unit air conditioners beyond 9.5 energy efficiency ratio level. Install timers on all window air conditioning units to turn off from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. (OEOB)

70,550 kWh
(241 million Btu)

\$4,621

22



Plug Loads

Install superefficient "Golden Carrot" refrigerator in the Executive Residence

2,316 kWh
(8 million Btu)

\$175

1

Install more efficient coolers in kitchen and flower shop in the Executive Residence

Initiate policy to purchase only ENERGY STAR® Office equipment (East and West Wings, OEOB)

Reduce office equipment energy consumption 50-60%.

Energy Efficiency Bottom Line

9.8 billion Btu

\$183,182

845*

Other Greening Savings

(Waste reduction, vehicles, water conservation, landscaping, operations and maintenance)

\$117,000**

Total Bottom Line

\$300,182

NOTE: Engineering estimates used for savings calculation for some measures.

*Avoiding 845 tons of carbon emissions is equivalent to removing 648 cars from the road for one year.

**An exact breakdown of the savings from these measures is unavailable.

Environmental Bottom Line

Some of the measures taken in the course of the Greening of the White House cannot be quantified in terms of energy savings or reduced carbon emissions. However, the following activities have had a beneficial impact on the environment or will help popularize new environmentally friendly technologies.



Waste

All organic yard waste is recycled at an off-site composting facility.

The complex's recycling program includes aluminum, glass, paper, batteries, cardboard, newspaper, plastic, construction materials, furniture, fluorescent lamps, paint solvents, and laser printer toner cartridges.

Shredded paper is recycled into LEAFGRO soil complement for use in landscaping.



Vehicles

Seventy-five percent of the leased vehicles accept alternative fuels.

The complex participates in Potomac Electric Power Company's pilot program to test electric vehicles.

A transit subsidy program, Metrochek, encourages eligible employees to use public transportation. Also, a shuttle service is provided for official travel to Capitol Hill.



Landscape

Seasonal flowerbeds were replaced with perennials and shrubs.

Fertilizer use was reduced by one-third.

Pesticide use was reduced by 80 percent.

An emphasis is placed on native plant species.

Appendix

The Greening Process

The work performed as part of the Greening of the White House is based on a 1993 comprehensive energy and environmental audit by an intergovernmental team. The audit process included detailed reviews of building records and utility billings, research on building histories, and investigations of site conditions.

The energy audit team, led by the Department of Energy, included the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; the National Renewable Energy Laboratory; and the Rocky Mountain Institute, which served as a technical advisor and as the liaison with the American Institute of Architects. This team gathered information on energy and water use, then analyzed the data to identify cost-effective, innovative techniques to save money and resources.

The environmental audit team, led by the Environmental Protection Agency, included the General Services Administration, the District of Columbia's Regulatory Office, and the Institute for Environmental Auditing. This team examined the overall environmental performance of the complex and its compliance with various environmental acts and regulations, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), among others. The White House was brought into full compliance with those regulations during the course of the greening improvements.

Audit information was used in a subsequent Feasibility Study that was sponsored by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in July 1993. The Corporate Conservation Council of the National Wildlife Federation provided partial funding for the study. The AIA organized a design charrette composed of more than 90 experts from the Government and private sectors, the Rocky Mountain Institute, and the AIA National Committee on the Environment. They produced a model design process and expert recommendations, leading to an integrated approach to improve the White House's energy efficiency, performance, and environmental responsiveness. The recommendations emphasized cost-effectiveness and solutions using "state-of-the-shelf" (commercially available) technologies.

A *charrette* is an intensive design workshop with a set deadline, forcing participants to work quickly, creatively, and across disciplines.

All of the early actions that could be accomplished easily and quickly, that had little or no implementation cost, and that were required for regulatory compliance, have been completed. One example is the "Golden Carrot" refrigerator in the Executive Residence. "Golden Carrot" refers to the design competition that resulted in the commercial production of a superefficient appliance designed to use 25 to 50 percent less energy than standard models and using no chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).



Participants in the Greening of the White House charrette.

Long-term initiatives focus on goals rather than specific actions, ensuring that the greening measures become permanent. Operations, maintenance, and procurement practices are a few areas in which change can occur through increasing environmental awareness. For example, using paint with low or no volatile organic compounds was an issue that could be implemented quickly and integrated with future procurement practices. One long-term goal is to develop an education process that will increase the management staff's understanding of their decisions' implications.

The intergovernmental team encourages you to replicate the projects discussed in this report in your own governmental, commercial, or private buildings. Already, a number of corporations have undertaken greening efforts inspired by the Greening of the White House. In the public sector, the DOE's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), in association with other organizations, extends the greening process to other Federal sites. To help get the message out, FEMP and AIA developed an interactive CD-ROM explaining project lessons and technologies. FEMP also has a Greening of Federal Facilities Resource Guide for Federal energy managers that will help reduce energy consumption and costs, improve the working environment, and reduce the environmental impacts of their building. A Greening of the White House Web site went on-line in 1995, and Houston Lighting and Power Company produced a videotape documentary. Communicating the project's lessons and transferring this knowledge to the public is crucial to its long-term success.

Resources

General Energy Efficiency

DOE Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development	www.sustainable.doe.gov/
DOE EREN Energy Saving Fact Sheets	www.eren.doe.gov/erec/factsheets/factsheets.html
DOE Federal Energy Management Program	http://www.eren.doe.gov/femp
DOE FEMP Greening Federal Facilities Web Site	http://www.eren.doe.gov/femp/greenfed/
DOE BTS Energy Savers	www.eren.doe.gov/consumerinfo/energy_savers/
EPA ENERGY STAR® Program	www.epa.gov/energystar.html
NPS Department of Energy Resources	www.nps.gov/renew/doe.htm
Alliance to Save Energy – Energy Efficiency Programs	www.ase.org/programs/index.htm
Alliance to Save Energy - Home and Business Energy Checkup	www.ase.org/checkup/index.html
Portland Energy Conservation, Inc.	www.peci.org

Building Design/Building Envelope

DOE BTS Building Software Tools	www.eren.doe.gov/buildings/tools_directory/
DOE FEMP Building Commissioning Guide	www.eren.doe.gov/femp/techassist/bldgcomgd.html
DOE BTS Windows Guide	www.eren.doe.gov/buildings/purchs_windows.html
DOE Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development – Green Buildings	www.sustainable.doe.gov/buildings/gbintro.htm
ORNL Building Envelope	www.ornl.gov/roofs+walls/
NREL High-Performance Buildings Research	www.nrel.gov/buildings/highperformance/
DOE/EPA ENERGY STAR® Buildings	www.epa.gov/buildings
DOE/EPA ENERGY STAR® Building Insulation	www.epa.gov/appdstar/insulation/
DOE/EPA ENERGY STAR® Roof Products	www.epa.gov/appdstar/roofing/
Navy/GSA/DOE Whole Building Design Guide	www.wbdg.org
NPS Guiding Principles of Sustainable Building Design	www.nps.gov/dsc/dsgncnstr/gpsd/ch6.html
Advanced Technologies for Commercial Buildings	www.advancedbuildings.org/design.html
Sustainable Buildings Industry Council	www.sbicouncil.org
Efficient Windows Collaborative	www.efficientwindows.org

Lighting

DLA Lighting Site	http://dscp103.dscp.dla.mil/gi/general/light1.htm
DOE FEMP Lighting Resources	www.eren.doe.gov/femp/resources/lighting.html

DOE BTS Lighting www.eren.doe.gov/buildings/purchs_lighting.html
 ENERGY STAR® Residential Lighting www.epa.gov/appdstar/fixtures/
 ENERGY STAR® CFL www.energystar.gov/products/cflbulbs.html
 Energy Efficient Lighting Association www.eela.com/
 Advanced Technologies for
 Commercial Buildings www.advancedbuildings.org/lighting.html
 PECI Residential Services Lighting Program www.peci.org/res/lighting.html

HVAC

BTS HVAC www.eren.doe.gov/buildings/purchs_hvac.html
 ORNL Heating and Cooling www.ornl.gov/ORNL/BTC/h_and_c.htm
 NREL Desiccant Cooling Program www.nrel.gov/desiccantcool/
 Advanced Technologies for
 Commercial Buildings www.advancedbuildings.org/heating.html
 EPA ENERGY STAR® Heating and
 Cooling Equipment www.epa.gov/appdstar/hvac/index.html

Plug Loads

DOE FEMP Procurement, Buying Energy
 Efficient Products <http://www.eren.doe.gov/femp/procurement>
 DOE/EPA ENERGY STAR® Home Appliances www.energystar.gov/products/appliances.html
 DOE/EPA ENERGY STAR® Office Equipment www.epa.gov/appdstar/esoe/index.html Advanced
 Advanced Technologies for
 Commercial Buildings www.advancedbuildings.org/load.html

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing/Recycling

Comprehensive Procurement Guideline for
 Recycled Content Products www.epa.gov/cpg
 Environmentally Preferable Products Purchasing www.epa.gov/opptintr/epp
 DOE Center of Excellence for Sustainable
 Development - Materials Efficiency www.sustainable.doe.gov/efficiency/materials/meintro.htm
 National Recycling Coalition www.recycle.net

Water

DOE FEMP Water Conservation Program www.eren.doe.gov/femp/techassist/waterconserve.html
 Cities and Counties Project www.eren.doe.gov/cities_counties/articles.html#water
 DOE Center of Excellence for Sustainable
 Development - Water Efficiency www.sustainable.doe.gov/efficiency/weinfo.htm
 Clean Water Action Plan www.cleanwater.gov

Vehicles

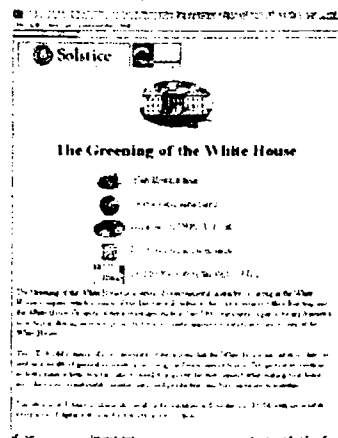
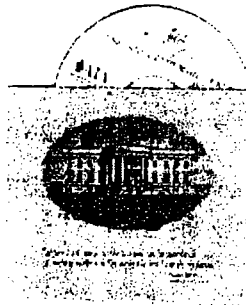
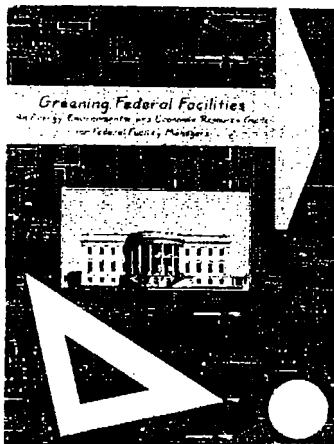
DOE Clean Cities Program	www.ccities.doe.gov
DOE Office of Transportation Technologies	www.ott.doe.gov
DOE/EPA Fuel Economy Site	www.fueleconomy.gov/feg
ORNL Transportation Technologies	www.ornl.gov/ORNL/Energy_Eff/transp.htm
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy - Green Guide to Cars and Trucks	www.aceee.org/greenercars/index.htm
Rocky Mountain Institute Hyper Car Center	www.hypercarcenter.org/dox/help01.html

Landscaping

DOE EERE Clearinghouse - Landscaping for Energy Efficiency	www.eren.doe.gov/erec/factsheets/landscape.pdf
DOE BTS Energy Savers - Landscaping	www.eren.doe.gov/consumerinfo/energy_savers/landscaping.html

Indoor Air Quality

FEMP Greening Federal Facilities Resource Guide - Indoor Air Quality	www.eren.doe.gov/femp/greenfed/7.0/index.htm
EPA's Indoor Air Quality Home Page	www.epa.gov/iaq/
Envirosense (non-profit offering courses in indoor air quality improvement)	www.envirosense.org
Advanced Technologies for Commercial Buildings	www.advancedbuildings.org/vent.html
EnviroCenter	www.envirocenter.com/REnviroCenterHome.htm



Greening of the White House Web Site
www.crest.org/environment/gotwh/index.html

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1999

White House Trims Its Energy Bills

Program Has Saved \$1.4 Million Since '93

By STEPHEN BARR
Washington Post Staff Writer

Energy-efficient measures and other steps taken as part of a "greening of the White House" initiative have saved taxpayers nearly \$1.4 million since 1993, according to an administration report scheduled for release today.

The savings, now running about \$300,000 a year at the White House, have been achieved through more efficient lighting, heating and air conditioning, new water sprinklers and other modifications. Lighting changes alone are saving about \$138,000 annually, officials said.

President Clinton announced the energy-saving project for the White House complex, including what is now known as the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, on Earth Day in 1993. "This has been his baby from the beginning," said Roger Ballantine, deputy assistant to the president for environmental initiatives.

Today's announcement, Ballantine said, shows "we've now done it" and that the White House is ready to move onto the next step—a new government-wide energy efficiency effort. In an executive order this summer, Clinton directed agencies to draw up conservation plans that would save \$750 million annually by 2010.

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol M. Browner are scheduled to release the "greening" report at the White House this morning. Officials said they will point out that many of the White House energy improvements came from commercially available, "off the shelf" materials and technology that most Americans can purchase for their homes and offices.

Clinton, of course, is not the first president to try to make the 200-year-old White House more environmentally friendly. President Jimmy Carter, in particular,

made it a habit to turn off White House lights and installed a solar panel (removed during the Reagan administration) on the West Wing roof.

But the Clinton project has been able to take advantage of new technology and techniques developed in recent years. Architects, Potomac Electric Power Co. experts and federal agency officials were called upon by the President's Council on Environmental Quality to devise a strategy for the White House complex, which covers about 19 acres.

At the White House, incandescent table lamp bulbs were replaced with compact fluorescent bulbs, with some exceptions made for antiques or for security purposes. Steps were taken to take better advantage of natural light and to ensure electric lights got turned off in rooms not in use. Exterior flood lights were replaced with more efficient halogen lights, which were hooked to timers to reduce energy waste.

The White House team also installed a new heating and air conditioning system in the executive residence this year, put new insulation on pipes and reduced steam loss. Even high-efficiency refrigerators were installed in the White House kitchen.

Next door at the Eisenhower Building, virtually all of the windows in the 1888 granite structure were replaced with double-paned glass, except when historical considerations took priority.

As offices replaced computers, printers and fax machines, they purchased energy-saving models that consume much less electricity.

On the White House grounds, the use of pesticides was sharply cut back and sprinklers were reset to operate in the early morning as part of a water conservation effort.

The White House also began participating in pilot programs to test alternative-fuel vehicles and an electric pickup truck.

1/8STK 3/8
1/8IN 3/8 OIL
1/8SU 3/8 EXE

TO NATIONAL, BUSINESS AND ENERGY EDITORS:

Greening of the White House...

Alliance to Save Energy Urges Business, Consumers To Follow Energy-Efficiency Lead of White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 /PRNewswire/ -- Alliance to Save Energy President David M. Nemtzow praised the continuous support of President Clinton today on energy-efficiency improvements to the White House, which are saving taxpayers \$300,000 annually and at the same time decreasing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

"The president has taken the lead and is demonstrating how business, schools, and consumers can also dramatically cut their energy bills, increase comfort, and decrease damage to the environment," said Nemtzow. "The president is leading the way for the rest of the nation as the world will soon celebrate Earth Day 2000, the 30th anniversary of Earth Day, which will focus totally on energy production and use -- the primary cause of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions."

The Alliance in November 1998 released a major report that showed that the federal government, the nation's largest energy user, wastes more than \$1 billion annually on energy. In June, the president issued an executive order calling on federal agencies to dramatically decrease their energy use through energy-efficiency improvements.

"By using office equipment, lighting, appliances, and electronics with the Energy Star label -- the symbol for energy efficiency with qualifying energy-efficiency levels set by Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy -- businesses, schools, organizations, and homeowners can cut their annual energy bills by some 30 percent," noted Nemtzow.

The Alliance to Save Energy is a coalition of prominent business, government, environmental, and consumer leaders who promote the efficient and clean use of energy worldwide to benefit consumers, the environment, economy, and national security.

SOURCE Alliance to Save Energy

-0-

12/02/1999

/CONTACT: Kevin Self, 202-530-2203 or kselfase.org, or Rozanne

Weissman,
202-530-2217 or rweissmanase.org, both of the Alliance to Save Energy/
/Web site: <http://www.ase.org/>

CO: Alliance to Save Energy
ST: District of Columbia
IN: OIL
SU: EXE

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6592 12/02/1999 13:07 EST <http://www.prnewswire.com>
(PROFILE
(CAT:Energy;)
(CAT:Business;)
(CAT:Political;)
(SRC:PRN;)
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[primary]

LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 17 STORIES

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Business Wire

December 2, 1999, Thursday

DISTRIBUTION: Business Editors

LENGTH: 460 words

HEADLINE: Whirlpool Corporation Announces New **Energy Efficient** Refrigerator at **White House** Environmental Event

DATELINE: BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Dec. 2, 1999

BODY:

Whirlpool Corporation today announced plans to introduce a new energy efficient refrigerator at a special event at the White House to celebrate the ENERGY STAR(R) program and to recognize the company's commitment to Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency initiatives.

"This refrigerator will surpass the standards that are to go into effect in the summer of 2001, more than a year before required by law. And, not only is it more energy efficient, but the new features and benefits will set new standards in the way people use their refrigerator," said Michael D. Thieneman, Executive Vice President, Whirlpool North America while speaking at the White House event.

The new Whirlpool brand refrigerator will be 35 percent more energy efficient than current standard and will incorporate many of the same popular features of the current Whirlpool brand units such as the UltraEase Plus (TM) water filtration system. The new refrigerator will also include a new ice dispensing system built into the freezer door, which increases the freezer usable storage capacity significantly from previous models and a new shelving system with unparalleled flexibility.

With manufacturing facilities in 13 countries, Whirlpool's product design and manufacturing teams have long worked in tandem with governments and the scientific community to bring consumers resource-friendly products, recyclable packaging and conservation programs. Over the past few years, Whirlpool advancements have included the Resource Saver(TM) Wash System, a high-efficiency, top-loading washing machine, and the Whirlpool SERP Refrigerator, which won the company the top prize in a \$30 million contest sponsored by a coalition of U.S. public and private utility companies to develop a super-efficient refrigerator.

"Great innovations such as the Resource Saver(TM) and SERP refrigerator are the result of our vast global technology resources being brought to bear on designing great consumer-focused appliances that are good for the environment," added Thieneman. "This new refrigerator is just one of many exciting new products that our company plans to introduce which deliver not only great energy efficiency but also great consumer-focused features and benefits."



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Business Wire December 2, 1999, Thursday

Whirlpool Corporation is the world's leading manufacturer and marketer of major home appliances. Headquartered in Benton Harbor, the company manufactures in 13 countries and markets products under 11 major brand names in more than 170 countries. Additional information about the company can be found on the Internet at www.WhirlpoolCorp.com.

CONTACT: Whirlpool Corporation
Christopher Wyse, 616/923-3417
christopher_j_wysefemail.whirlpool.com

URL: <http://www.businesswire.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 3, 1999

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LEVEL 1 - 6 OF 17 STORIES

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CBS News Transcripts

SHOW: THE EARLY SHOW (7:00 AM ET)

December 2, 1999, Thursday

TYPE: Analysis

LENGTH: 1292 words

HEADLINE: **ENERGY EFFICIENCY AT THE WHITE HOUSE**

ANCHORS: BRYANT GUMBEL; JANE CLAYSON

REPORTERS: BOB VILA

BODY:

BRYANT GUMBEL, co-host:

OK. It really does work. It really does.

JANE CLAYSON, co-host:

Are you serious?

GUMBEL: It actually does work.

CLAYSON: Really?

GUMBEL: But the trick is you have to get through down to the--you know, you have to get past the real, real hard part on the outside.

CLAYSON: See, I'd be tempted to bite it.

GUMBEL: I'm afraid to. It might shock me. I mean, when you get to the chocolate center I wonder if it sends bolts up.

CLAYSON: See, I can hear a little bit of it.

GUMBEL: Yeah. Well, you can hear a little bit there, but when you put it in there and it vibrates on your teeth...

CLAYSON: It's vibrating throughout your head.

GUMBEL: I'm getting Radio Free Europe.

Anyway, this country's most famous house has become a model of **energy efficiency**. Our Bob Vila is at the **White House** this morning, where this week he got a first-hand look at the steps that have been taken to make 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue more energy efficient.



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Bob, good morning.
BOB VILA reporting:

Good morning, Bryant. You know, back in 1993, President Clinton announced the **Greening of the White House** initiative to make the performance of this mansion more energy efficient. And, you know, in my 25 years of remodeling houses, people all over the country have come to understand the importance of doing this, not just from the point of view of saving energy, but also keeping the environment clean. Recently, White House Chief of Staff John Podesta gave me a tour of the West Wing, which is where all the offices are located, and a surprise guest showed up along the way.

Oh, boy, this is a very special place to walk into. And now what are some of the measures that have been taken in here to meet Energy Star guidelines?

Mr. JOHN PODESTA (White House Chief of Staff): Well, of course, the president--this is where the president does all his work during--during the day, and we have tried to make this an energy-efficient environment, starting with the ceiling lighting that you see up here, with the fluorescent lighting.

VILA: This is cove lighting in the oval room, which I believe is historic. It's one of the first places that cove lighting was introduced.

Mr. PODESTA: That's correct.

VILA: And now you've gotten rid of the incandescent lights that were there...

Mr. PODESTA: Right.

VILA: ...and put in fluorescent lights.

Mr. PODESTA: Right. That's correct.

VILA: And also in the table lamps.

Mr. PODESTA: And what we've done is we've gone around the White House and we've--we've used these--if I can take this shade off for a second. We have installed compact fluorescent bulbs in virtually every fixture in the White House, with the exception of a few, where...

VILA: So even when you have an antique lighting fixture like this one...

Mr. PODESTA: Exactly.

VILA: ...you can still go to the hardware store and get these, which just screw right in place.

Mr. PODESTA: Exactly.

VILA: Yeah.

Mr. PODESTA: And I think what's important to note is that all this--these kinds of features can be done for people at home.



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VILA: There are many little offices around here where you actually have computers and office equipment, right?

Mr. PODESTA: Right.

VILA: How has the Energy Star affected the--the workings of the office space?

Mr. PODESTA: Well, let me--let me show you here in the--in the president's secretary's office, where we've installed Energy Star equipment on our computers, our fax machines, our printers. Virtually every piece of equipment now carries this Energy Star label. With this total program that we've had at the White House, we are now saving about \$ 300,000 a year on--on energy costs. But it also is really terrific for the environment, and people can do this at home.

VILA: That's what I was going to say. This can be translated to the three-bedroom house out in the suburbs.

Mr. PODESTA: Ab--absolutely. If you look for an Energy Star label on a washer-dryer, on a refrigerator, on a TV set or, obviously, on your computer, you can help--you could help save yourself some money in the long run, and you can obviously help save the environment.

VILA: Right. Now the White House is also about an 18-acre botanical garden as well.

Mr. PODESTA: It is.

VILA: Can we take a look outside and talk about energy savings?

Mr. PODESTA: Sure, let's go out in the Ro--let's--let's go out into the Rose Garden.

VILA: So what are some of the energy-efficient measures, in terms of water conservation, for example, that are--that are taken out here?

Mr. PODESTA: Well, we're out here in the--in the Rose Garden, and--and--and down that way is the South Grounds. And as you noted, Bob, we're on an 18-acre real botanical garden. And on--one of the things we've done is we've--we've tried to put in a re--total recycling program, so that virtually everything that comes in here is recycled and comes back in the form of fertilizer, etc.

VILA: Great. So if it's being done at the White House, it just means that all of us at home in any town can try to emulate it.

Mr. PODESTA: Absolutely.

VILA: Mr. President.

President BILL CLINTON: How are you, Bob?

Mr. PODESTA: Bob Vila.

VILA: Great to see you.



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Pres. CLINTON: Good to see you.

VILA: How are you?

Pres. CLINTON: Fine.

Mr. PODESTA: Great.

VILA: Well, we were just having a very nice chat and visit about the Energy Star program here at the White House and all the different accomplishments. I want to congratulate you on the budget today, but also on this initiative.

Pres. CLINTON: Thank you. We care a lot about this. We've been working on it ever since I got here, but it's really in high gear now.

VILA: It is. It is. I think it's taking momentum around the country. More and more people are interested in these ideas.

Pres. CLINTON: Well, you know, one of the big challenges we face as a country and as a world is trying to deal with this whole greenhouse gas emissions, global warming issue. And in order to do it, we have to be able to convince ordinary people, as well as members of Congress, that you can actually cut your energy use and improve the economy, that you don't have to hurt the economy, that the technologies are there now to grow this economy and to be more energy efficient. So I hope we can use the White House as an example, and then the whole federal government. When we get our federal governmentwide program in, we think that we will cut greenhouse gas emissions enough so that it will be the equivalent of taking 1.7 million cars off the road.

VILA: Right.

Pres. CLINTON: And I think that's very important.

VILA: That is important. But also, the White House is the most important historic house in America, and it's an example of how you can do this kind of an effort in a historic house setting, so it's--you know, it's really a wonderful--you know, wonderful effort. Thank you, and thanks for coming on THE EARLY SHOW.

Pres. CLINTON: Well, I'm glad to do it.

VILA: OK.

Pres. CLINTON: Thanks for your interest in this. Thank you.

VILA: Well, you know, Bryant, they say that since this started back in '93 they've saved about \$ 1,400,000 in energy use. And as we were saying a minute ago, the interesting thing is how it translates to the average consumer, because the fact is that the use of energy translates into a cleaner environment if you can reduce it.

GUMBEL: All right. Bob, thanks so very much.

VILA: You bet, Bryant.



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GUMBEL: Forty-four past the hour. We've looked at the future of energy; we'll look at the future of fashion when we come back with a preview of hot styles for the next millennium. This is THE EARLY SHOW on CBS.

(Announcements)

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: December 2, 1999



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FNS DAYBOOK

December 2, 1999

EDITION: FINAL

SECTION: GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

LENGTH: 78 words

HEADLINE: EVENT: REPORT - WHITE HOUSE

TIME: 11:00 am

BODY:

SUBJECT: **White House** releases "**Greening of the White House**," a report on measures taken by the Clinton Administration to improve **energy efficiency** and environmental stewardship of the **White House** complex
Energy Secretary Bill Richardson; EPA Administrator Carol Browner, executives of leading corporations

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room, White House -- December 2, 1999

CONTACT: 202-456-7150

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 2, 1999



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LEVEL 1 - 10 OF 17 STORIES

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FNS DAYBOOK

December 2, 1999

EDITION: FINAL

SECTION: WHITE HOUSE AND ADMINISTRATION

LENGTH: 53 words

HEADLINE: EVENT: ENERGY SECRETARY BILL RICHARDSON'S SCHEDULE

BODY:

SUBJECT: 11 a.m. - Releases a report on measures taken by the Clinton Administration to improve **energy efficiency** and environmental stewardship of the **White House** complex

LOCATION: As noted above -- December 2, 1999

CONTACT: 202-586-5806

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 2, 1999



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LEVEL 1 - 11 OF 17 STORIES

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Greenwire

December 02, 1999

SECTION: BUSINESS AND THE ECONOMY

LENGTH: 147 words

HEADLINE: **ENERGY EFFICIENCY: WHITE HOUSE SAVES \$1.4M SINCE 1993 -- REPORT**

BODY:

President Clinton's "**greening of the White House**" plan has saved taxpayers nearly \$1.4 million since it began in 1993, according to a report expected to be released today by Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and U.S. EPA Administrator Carol Browner. More efficient lighting has saved the **White House** \$138,000 a year, and conversion to **energy-efficient** heating and air conditioning systems, water sprinklers and office equipment has also helped chop the electricity bill. The initiative will now be expanded to a government-wide effort to conserve energy, which Clinton ordered in an executive order this summer. President Jimmy Carter also tried to improve the **energy efficiency** of the 200-year-old **White House** during his tenure by installing solar panels, but the Reagan administration removed them in the 1980s (Stephen Barr, Washington Post, Dec. 2). -- RP

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 2, 1999



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Copyright 1999 PR Newswire Association, Inc.
PR Newswire

December 2, 1999, Thursday

SECTION: FINANCIAL NEWS

DISTRIBUTION: TO BUSINESS AND RETAILING EDITORS

LENGTH: 361 words

HEADLINE: The **White House** Commends **Energy Efficient** Efforts of Sears, A Leading
Retailer Of Energy Star(R) Products

DATELINE: HOFFMAN ESTATES, Ill., Dec. 2

BODY:

Sears president of heating and cooling, Daniel DeMeo, joined Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol Browner at the White House today to recognize Sears strong commitment to provide energy efficient products for homeowners across the nation.

Sears is one of the leading retailers in the country of ENERGY STAR- labeled products -- those products certified by the EPA and Department of Energy to be energy efficient. The ENERGY STAR logo is a feature of 270 Sears appliances, hundreds of Kenmore and Trane heating and cooling units as well as certain models of windows and home electronics.

Energy efficient products for the home are important because according to the EPA, the average home contributes more to air pollution in a year than the average car. Products like those with the ENERGY STAR logo help to lessen the impact of pollutants on the environment while giving homeowners an easy way to lower their energy costs.

Promotion of ENERGY STAR products will continue to be a major focus for Sears in 2000 through some key initiatives:

-- Beginning this January, Sears will sell, install and service Trane heating and cooling units -- increasing the retailer's ENERGY STAR selections to hundreds of heating and cooling models.

-- Spring 2000 will debut a new line of premium Kenmore energy efficient heating and cooling systems, providing consumers with even more energy efficient features and benefits.

In fact, Sears support of energy efficient products is so strong, the retailer announced today it's donating \$10,000 to the Environmental and Energy Study Institute, a not-for-profit organization that advocates energy efficiency.

Sears, Roebuck and Co. is a leading U.S. retailer of apparel, home and automotive products and services, with annual revenue of more than \$41 billion. More information about the company is available on the Sears Web site at www.sears.com.

SOURCE Sears, Roebuck and Co.

CONTACT: Larry Costello of Sears, Roebuck and Co., 847-286-9036



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PR Newswire December 2, 1999, Thursday

URL: <http://www.prnewswire.com>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 3, 1999



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December 2, 1999, Thursday

SECTION: WASHINGTON DATELINE

DISTRIBUTION: TO NATIONAL, BUSINESS AND ENERGY EDITORS

LENGTH: 331 words

HEADLINE: **Greening of the White House...**
Alliance to Save Energy Urges Business, Consumers To Follow **Energy-Efficiency**
Lead of **White House**

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Dec. 2

BODY:

Alliance to Save Energy President David M. Nemptzow praised the continuous support of President Clinton today on **energy-efficiency** improvements to the **White House**, which are saving taxpayers \$300,000 annually and at the same time decreasing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

"The president has taken the lead and is demonstrating how business, schools, and consumers can also dramatically cut their energy bills, increase comfort, and decrease damage to the environment," said Nemptzow. "The president is leading the way for the rest of the nation as the world will soon celebrate Earth Day 2000, the 30th anniversary of Earth Day, which will focus totally on energy production and use -- the primary cause of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions."

The Alliance in November 1998 released a major report that showed that the federal government, the nation's largest energy user, wastes more than \$1 billion annually on energy. In June, the president issued an executive order calling on federal agencies to dramatically decrease their energy use through energy-efficiency improvements.

"By using office equipment, lighting, appliances, and electronics with the Energy Star label -- the symbol for energy efficiency with qualifying energy-efficiency levels set by Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy -- businesses, schools, organizations, and homeowners can cut their annual energy bills by some 30 percent," noted Nemptzow.

The Alliance to Save Energy is a coalition of prominent business, government, environmental, and consumer leaders who promote the efficient and clean use of energy worldwide to benefit consumers, the environment, economy, and national security.

SOURCE Alliance to Save Energy

CONTACT: Kevin Self, 202-530-2203 or ksself@ase.org, or Rozanne Weissman, 202-530-2217 or rweissman@ase.org, both of the Alliance to Save Energy

URL: <http://www.prnewswire.com>



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Copyright 1999 Bulletin Broadfaxing Network, Inc.
The White House Bulletin

December 2, 1999

LENGTH: 141 words

HEADLINE: Richardson, Browner Tout Results Of White House Energy-Saving Measures.

BODY:

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol Browner held a press conference this morning to tout the results of the Administration's "**Greening of the White House**," which featured changes in the East and West Wings and the OEOP Building. In a statement, the White House claimed "energy-saving measures" taken as part of the campaign "have saved taxpayers nearly \$1.4 million since 1993 and reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 845 tons a year." The results of the "**Greening**" initiative touted by the **White House** included: saving "\$138,000 from more efficient lighting"; saving "\$37,000 from new heating systems and window air conditioning upgrades"; "35 percent greater energy efficiency in buildings"; and a "30 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions from building related energy use."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 2, 1999



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December 1, 1999 15:14 Eastern Time

SECTION: ASSIGNMENT DESK, DAYBOOK EDITOR

LENGTH: 254 words

HEADLINE: Richardson, Browner to Make Energy Efficiency Announcement

CONTACT: White House Press Office, 202-456-7150

BODY:

News Advisory:

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol Browner will announce substantial cost savings and environmental benefits resulting from "The **Greening of the White House**" at an event on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 11 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Secretary Richardson and Administrator Browner will release a report on measures taken by the Clinton Administration to improve **energy efficiency** and environmental stewardship of the **White House** complex.

In addition, top executives from some of the nation's largest manufacturers and retailers will be on hand to announce incentives and promotions for consumers of **energy efficient** products similar to those used in the **White House**.

WHO:

Energy Secretary Richardson , EPA Administrator Browner, and executives of Leading Corporations

WHAT:

Release of "**Greening of the White House**" Report and Announcements of New Consumer Incentives for **Energy Efficient** Products

WHERE:

Roosevelt Room, The **White House**
The White House

WHEN:

11 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 2

Pre-set: 10 a.m.

Final Access: 10:45 a.m.

COVERAGE: OPEN PRESS

An Internet video feed of the event will be available after 4 p.m. at the following web site: www.iSHOW.com.

NOTE: Press needing White House clearance to attend this event should contact the White House Press Office at 202-456-7150.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 1, 1999



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FILE PHOTO BY RAY LUSTIG—THE WASHINGTON POST

Chief of security, and Energy Secretary Bill Richardson testified recently on Capitol Hill during to protect the laboratories and safeguard computers from encryption.

new security program next September are

The Cox committee reported last May that "stolen U.S. nuclear secrets give [China] design information on thermonuclear weapons on par with our own." It also alleged that espionage at the three national laboratories that design and develop nuclear weapons had allowed China to test modern nuclear weapons much sooner than it would have otherwise.

Speaking to Pentagon reporters yesterday, Habiger acknowledged serious vulnerabilities in the nuclear laboratories, saying that since the end of the Cold War, a dangerously "relaxed" attitude had developed. And he said the Cox report and other investigations helped point out these security problems. But he played down the allegations of Chinese spying.

"The jury is still out" on whether

China acquired any information that will allow it to significantly improve its nuclear weapons program, he said. Even after reviewing all the relevant intelligence reports, Habiger said, he has not seen conclusive evidence that China acquired important information through espionage at the laboratories.

Cox said in an interview yesterday that Habiger has failed to provide Congress with a detailed spending plan since he took over the newly created security office in June. "There is no explanation of what they want to do," Cox said. He also noted that the Clinton administration did not seek money for major improvements in nuclear security until last spring, after the political furor over alleged Chinese spying.

To remedy his short-term budget woes, Habiger said, he will ask Congress to approve the reallocation of \$3 million to \$5 million of Energy Department funds. For the longer term, he said, he will seek \$35 million in an emergency supplemental appropriation that Congress is expected to consider early next year.

White House Trims Its Energy Bills

Program Has Saved \$1.4 Million Since '93

By STEPHEN BARR
Washington Post Staff Writer

Energy-efficient measures and other steps taken as part of a "greening of the White House" initiative have saved taxpayers nearly \$1.4 million since 1993, according to an administration report scheduled for release today.

The savings, now running about \$300,000 a year at the White House, have been achieved through more efficient lighting, heating and air conditioning, new water sprinklers and other modifications. Lighting changes alone are saving about \$138,000 annually, officials said.

President Clinton announced the energy-saving project for the White House complex, including what is now known as the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, on Earth Day in 1993. "This has been his baby from the beginning," said Roger Ballantine, deputy assistant to the president for environmental initiatives.

Today's announcement, Ballantine said, shows "we've now done it" and that the White House is ready to move onto the next step—a new government-wide energy efficiency effort. In an executive order this summer, Clinton directed agencies to draw up conservation plans that would save \$750 million annually by 2010.

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol M. Browner are scheduled to release the "greening" report at the White House this morning. Officials said they will point out that many of the White House energy improvements came from commercially available, "off the shelf" materials and technology that most Americans can purchase for their homes and offices.

Clinton, of course, is not the first president to try to make the 200-year-old White House more environmentally friendly. President Jimmy Carter, in particular,

made it a habit to turn off White House lights and installed a solar panel (removed during the Reagan administration) on the West Wing roof.

But the Clinton project has been able to take advantage of new technology and techniques developed in recent years. Architects, Potomac Electric Power Co. experts and federal agency officials were called upon by the President's Council on Environmental Quality to devise a strategy for the White House complex, which covers about 19 acres.

At the White House, incandescent table lamp bulbs were replaced with compact fluorescent bulbs, with some exceptions made for antiques or for security purposes. Steps were taken to take better advantage of natural light and to ensure electric lights got turned off in rooms not in use. Exterior flood lights were replaced with more efficient halogen lights, which were hooked to timers to reduce energy waste.

The White House team also installed a new heating and air conditioning system in the executive residence this year, put new insulation on pipes and reduced steam loss. Even high-efficiency refrigerators were installed in the White House kitchen.

Next door at the Eisenhower Building, virtually all of the windows in the 1888 granite structure were replaced with double-paned glass, except when historical considerations took priority.

As offices replaced computers, printers and fax machines, they purchased energy-saving models that consume much less electricity.

On the White House grounds, the use of pesticides was sharply cut back and sprinklers were reset to operate in the early morning as part of a water conservation effort.

The White House also began participating in pilot programs to test alternative-fuel vehicles and an electric pickup truck.

BURRELLE'S NewsExpress

Page 1 of 1 Page Article (CECE09XV)

Fri December 3, 1999

Appears On Page A6

Circulation: 201,711

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

White House goes green

Clinton efficiency efforts save \$1.4M

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Clinton's effort to make the White House more energy efficient — mainly by changing light bulbs and appliances — has saved \$1.4 million over six years, administration officials said Thursday.

The Greening of the White House program, launched in 1993, also has cut greenhouse gas emissions by 845 tons a year, roughly the same amount as parking 600 cars, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said.

This was achieved, Mr. Richardson said, by using "off-the-shelf" products that most Americans can buy to use in their homes and offices. Among them were fluorescent light bulbs promoted under the Energy Star energy-efficiency partnership,

which last five years, far longer than the average incandescent bulb's life span of a few months.

"Not only that, these Energy Star light bulbs make great stocking stuffers this holiday season," Mr. Richardson joked, holding up a bulb in shrink-wrapped cardboard.

Mr. Richardson and the Environmental Protection Agency's administrator, Carol Browner, released an updated report on energy conservation measures taken at the White House and the Eisenhower Executive Office Building since Mr. Clinton announced them on Earth Day 1993.

"Before I ask you to do the best you can in your house, I ought to make sure I'm doing the best I can in my house," Mr. Clinton said then.

The report said roughly \$300,000 per year has been saved in energy costs. More efficient lighting has saved \$138,000 annually, new heating systems and upgraded air condi-

tioners have saved \$37,000 a year, and \$15,000 a year has been saved from using new sprinklers and timers.

Some savings came through simple steps. Compact fluorescent bulbs were put into every lamp, and staffers were instructed to turn them off when not in use and try to rely more on natural light. Recycling bins were placed in the residence so the president and his family could separate glass and newspapers from the rest of the trash.

Appliances from refrigerators to copying machines were replaced with energy efficient models. The White House began leasing vehicles that use cleaner alternative fuels, and signed on to a pilot program to test electric vehicles.

Layers of paint and grime on Victorian skylights over stairwells in the Eisenhower building were scraped clean, so sunshine could wash in — lowering electricity bills.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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Contact: 202/456-7150

December 1, 1999

**ENERGY SECRETARY RICHARDSON AND EPA ADMINISTRATOR
BROWNER TO ANNOUNCE NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY
CONSUMER INCENTIVES AND SAVINGS FROM
“THE GREENING OF THE WHITE HOUSE”**

UPDATE: EVENT TO BE BROADCAST ON INTERNET

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol Browner will announce substantial cost savings and environmental benefits resulting from “The Greening of the White House” at an event on Thursday, December 2, at 11 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Richardson and Browner will release a report on measures taken by the Clinton Administration to improve energy efficiency and environmental stewardship of the White House complex.

In addition, top executives from some of the nation’s largest manufacturers and retailers will be on hand to announce incentives and promotions for consumers of energy efficient products similar to those used in the White House.

WHO: Energy Secretary Richardson , EPA Administrator Browner, and Executives of Leading Corporations

WHAT: Release of “Greening of the White House” Report and Announcements of New Consumer Incentives for Energy Efficient Products

WHERE: Roosevelt Room, The White House

WHEN: 11:00 a.m., Thursday, December 2, 1999

Pre-set: 10:00 a.m.

Final Access: 10:45 a.m.

COVERAGE: OPEN PRESS

An Internet video feed of the event will be available after 4 pm at the following web site: www.iSHOW.com

NOTE: Press needing White House clearance to attend this event should contact the White House Press Office at 202/456-7150.

**FROM THE WHITE HOUSE TO YOUR HOUSE:
COMPANIES ANNOUNCE ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCT PROMOTIONS
DECEMBER 2, 1999**

As part the release of the Greening of the White House Report, a number of leading American companies are announcing a series of consumer incentives to help promote the use of energy efficient products by Americans in their own homes. Right now over 1,200 manufacturers and some 4,000 retail showrooms offer highly energy efficient ENERGY STAR products. By using ENERGY STAR products and taking other simple, common-sense steps, Americans can realize significant savings, cut air pollution, and make a meaningful contribution to cutting emissions of the greenhouse gases believed responsible for global warming.

The typical U.S. family spends close to \$1,300 a year on its home utility bill. Unfortunately, a large portion of that energy is wasted. In fact, in the aggregate, U.S. homes waste as much energy as we get from the Alaskan oil pipeline each year. And the electricity generated by fossil fuels for a single home puts more carbon dioxide into the air than two average cars. Using energy efficient appliances and other common-sense conservation measures can significantly reduce home energy costs and help the environment.

ENERGY STAR® Products Promotions. Six major American companies – Best Buy, Home Depot, Maytag, Philips Lighting Company North America, Sears, and Whirlpool – are announcing a series of consumer incentives to help promote the use of energy efficient products by Americans in their own homes. All of these companies are partners in ENERGY STAR Products, a Federal-private sector partnership to design and promote appliances and other items that use cutting-edge energy efficient technologies to save consumers money and help protect the environment.

- **Best Buy** will offer free delivery and new financing incentives on ENERGY STAR appliances (clothes washers, dishwashers, refrigerators) for the month of December 1999.
- **Home Depot** will begin a national roll-out of a new ENERGY STAR Windows Program, with advertising displays and labels that help consumers choose among energy efficient windows.
- **Maytag** will reduce price on an ENERGY STAR clothes washer by \$100 starting in early 2000. It will also launch a public education campaign about the benefits of the efficient washers in selected U.S. areas where energy and water are particularly scarce.
- **Philips Lighting Company North America** will offer ENERGY STAR compact fluorescent light bulbs at Home Depot for less than \$10.
- **Sears** will feature new lines of ENERGY STAR heating & cooling units/systems and a new ENERGY STAR advertising campaign. Sears will also continue to offer free financing on ENERGY STAR appliances and heating & cooling systems, as well as free delivery on all ENERGY STAR appliances.
- **Whirlpool** will feature a new SERP (the U.S. Department of Energy Super-Efficient Refrigerator Program) refrigerator that is 35 percent more efficient than the current U.S. standard for refrigerators. The product will be available to consumers in the 2nd quarter of 2000.

TIPS ON SAVING ENERGY & MONEY AT HOME

By employing a few inexpensive energy efficient measures, homeowners can reduce their energy bills by 10 percent to 50 percent, and at the same time, reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Home Energy Audits**, performed either by homeowners or professionals, show where energy is being wasted and suggest strategies for reducing energy costs. For more information on audits, homeowners can contact their utility company or the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) (see below).
- **Lighting** efficiency improvements are one of fastest ways to cut energy bills. Replacing 25 percent of a home's lights in high-use areas with fluorescents can save about 50 percent on a home's lighting energy bill. Compact fluorescent light bulbs are more expensive initially but reduce energy use in light fixtures by up to 70 percent and pay for themselves within three years. Also remember to turn off lights when not in use and consider installing timers, photo cells, or occupancy sensors.
- **Insulation & Weatherization** can increase home comfort and reduce heating and cooling needs by 30 percent for an investment of just a few hundred dollars.
- **Heating & Cooling** account for 44 percent of a typical home's utility bill. Proper equipment maintenance and upgrades can result in dramatic savings. Energy-saving steps include:
 - Setting thermostats as low as is comfortable in winter; as high as is comfortable in summer.
 - Cleaning or replacing filters on furnaces once a month or as needed.
 - Cleaning warm-air registers, baseboard heaters, and radiators as needed and making sure they are not blocked by furniture, carpeting, or drapes.
 - Bleeding trapped air from hot-water radiators once or twice a season.
- **Water Heating** accounts for about 14 percent of a home's utility bill. Homeowners can cut water heating bills by: using less hot water, turning down the thermostat on water heaters; insulating the water heater; or buying a new, more efficient model.
- **Appliances** account for about 20 percent of a home's energy consumption. When shopping for appliances homeowners should look for ENERGY STAR appliances and keep in mind that their lower operating costs usually more than make up for their higher upfront costs.
- **Landscaping** can add aesthetic value and environmental quality to a home. Just three well-placed trees can provide enough shade and protection from wind to save an average household between \$100 and \$250 in annual heating and cooling costs.
- **Windows** account for 10 percent to 25 percent of a home's heating bill. New windows are long-term investments that have a large impact on a home's energy system. Simpler, less costly measures include installing storm windows, repairing and weatherizing existing storm windows, and installing white window shades and/or awnings on south- and west-facing windows.

For more information on saving energy and money at home, visit DOE's web site at www.eren.doe.gov/consumerinfo/energy_savers

ENERGY STAR® Fact Sheet

ENERGY STAR® is a voluntary partnership among the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), product manufacturers, local utilities and retailers. Partners help promote efficient products by labeling with the ENERGY STAR logo and educating consumers about the benefits of energy efficiency. By choosing ENERGY STAR products, consumers can save money on their utility bills and help the environment at the same time.

Wide Range of Appliances. DOE and EPA have established the ENERGY STAR as the national symbol for energy efficiency. This certification and labeling program began in 1993 for computers. Today, the ENERGY STAR logo can be found on:

- Major appliances -- refrigerators, washers, dishwashers and room air conditioners;
- Windows, doors and skylights;
- Light bulbs (compact fluorescent lamps) and lighting fixtures;
- Home electronics - televisions and VCRs;
- Office equipment - computers, copiers and fax machines;
- Furnaces and central air conditioners

In addition, ENERGY STAR promotes new homes and commercial buildings that meet qualifying criteria.

Real Savings, Real Environmental Benefits. Using ENERGY STAR products saves money for consumers, reduces air pollution, and cuts emissions of greenhouse gases believed to cause global warming.

- Energy efficiency is a “pocketbook issue.” The average annual home energy bill in the U.S. is \$1,300. By choosing ENERGY STAR-qualified products when replacing old appliances and other products that use energy, the typical household can cut that bill by about 30 percent.
- If all households and businesses in the U.S. used ENERGY STAR products instead of conventional new equipment over the next 15 years, the national annual energy bill would be reduced by about \$100 billion. The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide) would be equivalent to taking more than 17 million cars off the road for each of those 15 years.

Growing Number of Partners. In 1999, private sector partners will spend about \$50 million promoting ENERGY STAR products to consumers. Numerous manufacturing, retail and utility partners help label and promote ENERGY STAR products. They include:

- Over 1,200 manufacturers, like Anderson Corporation, Carrier, GE, IBM, Maytag, Philips, Ricoh, Sharp, Sony, Whirlpool, and Zenith;
- 4,000 retail showrooms, including Best Buy, Circuit City, HomeBase, Home Depot, Montgomery Ward, and Sears; and,
- 55 utilities representing over 18 million households.

‘Greening of the White House’ Press Conference Speakers

Roger Ballentine
Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Initiatives

Bill Richardson
Secretary of Energy

Carol Browner
Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

Larry Wilton
President and Chief Executive Officer, Philips Lighting Company North America

Daniel DeMeo
President, HVAC Services, Sears

Michael Thieneman
Executive Vice President of North American Operations, Whirlpool

Kent Baker
Vice President of Strategic Marketing, Home Appliance Division, Maytag Corporation

Marty Gallagher
National Program Manager for Millwork, Home Depot



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Thursday December 2, 1:07 pm Eastern Time

Company Press Release

SOURCE: Alliance to Save Energy

Greening of the White House...

Alliance to Save Energy Urges Business, Consumers To Follow Energy-Efficiency Lead of White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 /PRNewswire/ -- Alliance to Save Energy President David M. Nemtzow praised the continuous support of President Clinton today on energy-efficiency improvements to the White House, which are saving taxpayers \$300,000 annually and at the same time decreasing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

"The president has taken the lead and is demonstrating how business, schools, and consumers can also dramatically cut their energy bills, increase comfort, and decrease damage to the environment," said Nemtzow. "The president is leading the way for the rest of the nation as the world will soon celebrate Earth Day 2000, the 30th anniversary of Earth Day, which will focus totally on energy production and use -- the primary cause of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions."

The Alliance in November 1998 released a major report that showed that the federal government, the nation's largest energy user, wastes more than \$1 billion annually on energy. In June, the president issued an executive order calling on federal agencies to dramatically decrease their energy use through energy-efficiency improvements.

"By using office equipment, lighting, appliances, and electronics with the Energy Star label -- the symbol for energy efficiency with qualifying energy-efficiency levels set by Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy -- businesses, schools, organizations, and homeowners can cut their annual energy bills by some 30 percent," noted Nemtzow.

The Alliance to Save Energy is a coalition of prominent business, government, environmental, and consumer leaders who promote the efficient and clean use of energy worldwide to benefit consumers, the environment, economy, and national security.

SOURCE: Alliance to Save Energy

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White House More Energy Efficient – December 2, 1999

WASHINGTON (AP) -- President Clinton's effort to make the White House more energy efficient -- mainly by changing light bulbs and appliances -- has saved \$1.4 million over six years, administration officials said Thursday.

The Greening of the White House program, launched in 1993, also has cut greenhouse gas emissions by 845 tons a year, roughly the same amount as parking 600 cars, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said.

This was achieved, Richardson said, by using "off-the-shelf" products that most Americans can buy to use in their homes and offices. Among them were fluorescent light bulbs promoted under the Energy Star energy-efficiency partnership, which last five years, far longer than the average incandescent bulb's life span of a few months.

"Not only that, these Energy Star light bulbs make great stocking stuffers this holiday season," Richardson joked, holding up a bulb in shrink-wrapped cardboard.

Richardson and the Environmental Protection Agency's administrator, Carol Browner, released an updated report on energy conservation measures taken at the White House and the Eisenhower Executive Office Building since Clinton announced them on Earth Day 1993.

"Before I ask you to do the best you can in your house, I ought to make sure I'm doing the best I can in my house," Clinton said then.

The report said roughly \$300,000 per year has been saved in energy costs. More efficient lighting has saved \$138,000 annually, new heating systems and upgraded air conditioners have saved \$37,000 a year, and \$15,000 a year has been saved from using new sprinklers and timers.

Some savings came through simple steps. Compact fluorescent bulbs were put into every lamp, and staffers were instructed to turn them off when not in use and try to rely more on natural light. Recycling bins were placed in the residence so the president and his family could separate glass and newspapers from the rest of the trash.

Appliances from refrigerators to copying machines were replaced with energy efficient models. The White House began leasing vehicles that use cleaner alternative fuels, and signed on to a pilot program to test electric vehicles.

Layers of paint and grime on Victorian skylights over stairwells in the Eisenhower building were scraped clean, so sunshine could wash in -- lowering electricity bills.

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The Washington Post

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1999

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Program Has Saved \$1.4 Million Since '93

By STEPHEN BARR
Washington Post Staff Writer

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made it a habit to turn off White House lights and installed a solar panel (removed during the Reagan administration) on the West Wing roof.

But the Clinton project has been able to take advantage of new technology and techniques developed in recent years. Architects, Potomac Electric Power Co. experts and federal agency officials were called upon by the President's Council on Environmental Quality to devise a strategy for the White House complex, which covers about 19 acres.

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FILE PHOTO BY RAY LUSTIG—THE WASHINGTON POST

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Speaking to Pentagon reporters yesterday, Habiger acknowledged serious vulnerabilities in the nuclear laboratories, saying that since the end of the Cold War, a dangerously "relaxed" attitude had developed. And he said the Cox report and other investigations helped point out these security problems. But he played down the allegations of Chinese spying.

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China acquired any information that will allow it to significantly improve its nuclear weapons program, he said. Even after reviewing all the relevant intelligence reports, Habiger said, he has not seen conclusive evidence that China acquired important information through espionage at the laboratories.

Cox said in an interview yesterday that Habiger has failed to provide Congress with a detailed spending plan since he took over the newly created security office in June. "There is no explanation of what they want to do," Cox said. He also noted that the Clinton administration did not seek money for major improvements in nuclear security until last spring, after the political furor over alleged Chinese spying.

To remedy his short-term budget woes, Habiger said, he will ask Congress to approve the reallocation of \$3 million to \$5 million of Energy Department funds. For the longer term, he said, he will seek \$35 million in an emergency supplemental appropriation that Congress is expected to consider early next year.

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The Greening of the White House . . .

An Introduction

The White House, which recently celebrated its 200th birthday, has a long tradition of demonstrating technological innovation. In keeping with that tradition, President Clinton announced the Greening of the White House Initiative on Earth Day 1993. The initiative improves the energy and environmental performance of the White House complex by identifying opportunities to reduce waste, lower energy use, and make an appropriate use of renewable resources, all while improving indoor air quality and building comfort.

This report on President Clinton's legacy of greening at the White House summarizes progress made to date and gives an overview of new opportunities identified during the past year. It also includes an environmental history of the White House and a short tour of the buildings that make up the White House complex. Over the past five years, this initiative has involved hundreds of dedicated people from both within and outside government. A description of how they worked together to develop and implement the Greening Plan is also included in this report.

Many of the steps identified during the first two years of the Greening Initiative were implemented. The Second Annual Report, issued in March 1996, estimated savings of more than \$150,000 per year in energy and water costs, landscaping expenses, and expenditures associated with solid waste. White House Greening measures completed since 1996 are saving an additional \$150,000 each year, for a total of approximately \$300,000 annually. These new projects, together with the original measures, are also avoiding atmospheric emissions of at least 845 metric tons of carbon every year.

The Greening Plan can decrease White House energy and water consumption by 50 percent or more. It also supports President Clinton's leadership role in protecting the environment. The Greening of the White House project creates an environmentally sustainable White House and a world-class environmental showcase.

The White House has been described as the house of the people. In that sense, this work is not just about the White House, it is about your house. Many of the steps identified and implemented in this report make good economic and environmental sense for many Americans. Hopefully this report will provide you with the ideas and inspiration to make your home, office, or business more energy efficient, environmentally sound, and comfortable.

White House Greening measures completed since 1993 have saved almost \$1.4 million to date and are now avoiding at least 845 metric tons of carbon every year.



The Greening Plan can cut White House resource consumption by 50 percent or more.

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copy*

What are the White House "Greening Measures"?

These short descriptions identify what steps the Greening Team have taken in the past and are currently considering to reduce energy and waste in the White House complex. In the coming pages, a "tour" is given of each building in the complex, including a short history and more details on the following measures.

These symbols
will help you quickly
identify what measures
were implemented.



Building Envelope: A significant amount of energy is lost through the roof, windows, and walls of buildings, so those areas were analyzed for options to increase efficiency.



Lighting: Energy-saving light bulbs were installed wherever possible, and steps were taken to ensure lights are turned off in rooms that are not in use. Maximizing the use of natural light was a priority, because it's free and more visually pleasing.



Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC): Measures were sought to reduce the amount of energy used to heat and cool the buildings while simultaneously increasing occupant comfort. Improving indoor air quality and reducing the use of paint with volatile organic compounds are also major goals.



Plug Loads: Energy-saving office equipment was installed, and refrigerators and coolers were replaced with more energy-efficient models.



Waste: After analyzing the waste being generated, a comprehensive recycling program began for aluminum, glass, paper, newsprint, furniture, batteries, fluorescent lamps, paint solvents, and laser printer cartridges. Organic yard waste is recycled at an off-site composting facility.



Vehicles: Many leased vehicles accept cleaner-burning alternative fuels, and the White House is participating in a pilot program to test electric vehicles. Also, many employees use public transportation to decrease the use of automobiles.



Landscaping: Methods to reduce unnecessary water and pesticide use and increase organic fertilizers on the grounds of the complex were analyzed.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
November 30, 1999

Contact: 202/456-7150

ENERGY SECRETARY RICHARDSON AND EPA ADMINISTRATOR BROWNER TO ANNOUNCE NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CONSUMER INCENTIVES AND SAVINGS FROM “THE GREENING OF THE WHITE HOUSE”

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol Browner will announce substantial cost savings and environmental benefits resulting from “The Greening of the White House” at an event on Thursday, December 2, at 11 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Richardson and Browner will release a report on measures taken by the Clinton Administration to improve energy efficiency and environmental stewardship of the White House complex.

In addition, top executives from some of the nation’s largest manufacturers and retailers will be on hand to announce incentives and promotions for consumers of energy efficient products similar to those used in the White House.

WHO: Energy Secretary Richardson , EPA Administrator Browner, and
Executives of Leading Corporations

WHAT: Release of “Greening of the White House” Report and Announcements of
New Consumer Incentives for Energy Efficient Products

WHERE: Roosevelt Room, The White House

WHEN: 11:00 a.m., Thursday, December 2, 1999
Pre-set: 10:00 a.m.
Final Access: 10:45 a.m.

COVERAGE: OPEN PRESS

NOTE: Press needing White House clearance to attend this event
should contact the White House Press Office at 202/456-7150.

What's been done to "green" the Vice President's residence?

The Naval Observatory was renovated right before the Gores moved in. The renovations were extensive and the energy improvements were not broken out at the time, so we cannot quantify the energy savings from this renovation. Once they were settled in, the Vice President and his family made energy efficiency and environmental improvements a priority. They have, for instance, installed compact fluorescent bulbs, new motors and started composting. Right now the NAVOBS is engaged in a selection process for their next round of energy efficiency improvements through a private sector financed energy savings performance contract. They are interviewing contractors, each of whom see new opportunities for savings and environmental stewardship. Once the contractor has been selected, we can estimate the annual cost savings of the winning proposal.

It's been almost 6 months now since the President signed the Federal Energy E.O. What progress is being made towards the goals in there?

Since the Executive Order was signed in June, Federal agencies have been working together and individually to step up to the challenge set forth by the President. Several exciting announcements such as EPA's Labs 21 initiative (to spread energy saving not only to EPA's laboratories but to other federal and private labs) and the largest energy saving performance contract ever awarded (renovating 845 Army buildings) helped to kick off the President's campaign. Progress reports from every agency are due to the President in January.

What will be done to "green" the President and First Lady's house in Chappaqua?

The President and the First Lady will certainly take advantage of the lessons they've learned at the White House. They will do it both because they care about reducing their energy bills and because they care about the environment. Like millions of other Americans, they'll be looking for opportunities to use energy efficient light bulbs, ENERGY STAR appliances and office equipment, even televisions. They will also have access to utilities or private companies available to perform in home energy audits to help them decide on methods they may wish to use.

Where does the White House get its energy from?

The White House is heated by a steam heating plant that provides heat to 100 federal buildings in the District. This plant is gas fired and run by the General Services Administration. Electricity and water come from the local utilities.

What percentage of total White House ghg emissions does the 845 tons of reduction represent?

For security and other reasons it is not possible for us to establish a baseline of our total emissions. But the important thing is that we are measuring our CO2 emissions and tracking reductions. We do not feel we can ask American business to do this unless we also step up to the plate.

The Report says that the initiative can reduce White House energy and water use by 50 percent. How close are you to this goal?

The initial Greening report laid out a series of options that could reduce water use from 20 to almost 90 percent and we have implemented almost half of those. We began by attacking one of the largest uses of water in White House complex, which is to irrigate the lawns and gardens. We installed water saving sprinkler heads and now water in the early morning, which reduces moisture loss due to evaporation. In addition, we have installed water conservation devices in the restrooms and kitchens. These are steps anybody can take in their own home.

On energy, we also know that we have implemented a significant portion of the measures outlined in the initial report, which we estimated would achieve a 50 percent reduction. But again, we cannot give an exact percentage due to the lack of a baseline. *[May have better answer coming via Dave]*

President Carter installed solar panels at the White House which were then removed during the Reagan Administration. Have you put them back in as part of this initiative or as part of President Clinton's Million Solar Roofs Initiative and if not, why not?

We continue to look at options for using renewable energy sources, including solar, throughout the complex as part of the Greening Initiative. You should know that the historic nature of these buildings often makes energy-saving retrofits difficult. For instance, historic restrictions have prevented us from changing over all of our lighting to energy saving CFL's. We face some of the same type of restrictions in terms of integrating solar panels into the roof or facades.

You've taken a lot measures to save energy at the White House but I still see fleets of limos lined up outside with their engines idling. What's being done about cutting back waste in the vehicle fleet?

As you'll see in the Report, the White House has a contract with DaimlerChrysler to supply 75 percent of its fleet with alternative fuel vehicles. The Report also details efforts to increase the number of employees using public transportation, participation in a PEPCO pilot program on electric vehicles, and a shuttle service we've set up for official travel to Capitol Hill.

In addition, we're looking at a range of other options for reducing energy use and improving the efficiency of the Federal vehicle fleet.

What about the White House Christmas Tree? Will it be using CFLs? What about the National Christmas Tree?

There are no CFL bulbs available for small Christmas-tree style lighting. But we do shred the bark for use as compost after use and reuse the boughs to mulch the pansy beds at the White House. Plans for the National tree are made by a private task force.

What about paper recycling?

We recycle almost 100 percent of our paper, over 300 tons a year from the entire complex. This is an interesting story. For security reasons all paper is shredded finely until it looks almost like espresso coffee. We discovered that it was actually passing through the filters at the recycling facility so we arranged to have it composted at a plant in Maryland. Compost from that plant is available commercially (LEAFGRO) and we use it on the White House grounds.

Companies for 'Greening of the White House' Event

Philips Lighting Company North America

Contact: Randy Moorhead, VP Government Affairs (202) 962-8550
Steve Goldmacher, Director, Public Affairs (New Jersey) (732) 563-3039

Executive: Larry Wilton, President and Chief Executive Officer, Philips

Promotion: Philips will offer its household compact fluorescent light bulb (CFL) available exclusively, and for the first time ever, at the Home Depot for less than \$10.

Home Depot

Contact: Kim Woodbury, Environmental Marketing Manager (Atlanta) (770) 384-5871
Carol Schumacher, VP Public Affairs (770) 384-2828

Executive: Marty Gallagher, National Program Manager for Windows

Promotion: National roll-out of new Energy Star Windows Program, with advertising displays that will include posters and window labels to make choosing energy efficient windows easier for consumers.

Maytag Corporation

Contact: Doug Horstman, VP Government Relations (202) 639-9420

Executive: Kent Baker, Vice President of Strategic Marketing, Home Appliance Division

Promotion: Will reduce price of the enhanced energy efficient 'Neptune' clothes washer by \$100 starting in early 2000. Also launch a public education campaign about the benefits of the efficient washer in energy- and water-starved areas of the U.S.

Best Buy

Contact: Richard Volz, Senior Appliance Buyer (Minneapolis) (612) 947-2477

Executive: *NO EXECUTIVE WILL ATTEND PRESS EVENT*

Promotion: Free delivery on energy efficient appliances (clothes washers, dishwashers, refrigerators) for the month of December 1999. Free financing for 18 months for appliances

bought between 11/28-12/18; free financing for 12 months for appliances bought between 12/19-1/1).

Sears

Contact: Larry Costello (Chicago) (847) 286-9036

Executive: Daniel DeMeo, President, HVAC Services

Promotion: 3 key new initiatives: introducing the sale, installation, and servicing of Trane energy-efficient heating and cooling units; introducing new line of Kenmore energy-efficient heating and cooling systems; new energy star promotions in advertising. Continuing to offer free financing on Energy Star appliances and heating/cooling systems, as well as sales promotions and free delivery on all Energy Star appliances.

Whirlpool

Contact: Tom Catania (616) 923-4645

Executive: Michael Thieneman, Executive Vice President of North American Operations

Promotion: Will announce a new product – a SERP (super efficient refrigerator program) refrigerator, the “Whirlpool Conquest”, which is 35% more efficient than the current U.S. standard for refrigerators. It will be released in the 2nd quarter 2000 (April, May, or June).

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Leslie Cohan to Nathan Hurst; re: White House Event in December [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (1 page)	11/29/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
White House Task Force on Climate Change
Roger Ballentine; Paul Bledose; Julie Anderson
OA/Box Number: 41301

FOLDER TITLE:

Greening of the White House Report

2017-1094-F
jp3919

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

DDB

Dallas 214 699 5500
Seattle 206 442 9900
Washington D.C. 202 261 8515

MEMORANDUM

Date: 11/29/99

To: Nathan Hurat
White House Climate Change

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

From: Leslie Cohan (206) 326-5115
Senior Account Executive
Communications Contractor on behalf of ENERGY STAR

Re: White House Event on 12/2/99

Pages 1

Dear Nathan:

Paul Bledsoe has approved me, and two others for access to the press conference on Thursday, and asked me to get in touch with you this morning to give you our information. We will be there on behalf of ENERGY STAR, the EPA's energy-efficiency labeling program. iSHOW.com is an internet webcast group that will be filming the conference for internet coverage.

I have a few questions about the conference:

- What time does it start and what time can we get in to set-up? Paul wasn't sure if it began at 10:00 or 11:00.
- Can we patch audio into your system?
- Is there a high-speed phone line we can upload to on site so we can have live webcast coverage?

Here is our information:

Leslie Cohan



Christopher Anthony Granger



Steven Edward Ducharme



[Loa]

I will be heading to DC in the morning and would like to get this locked-in before I head out there. I can be reached at either 206-326-5115 or 206-979-0727.

Thanks so much Nathan, I look forward to talking with you.

CELL

206- 979-0727